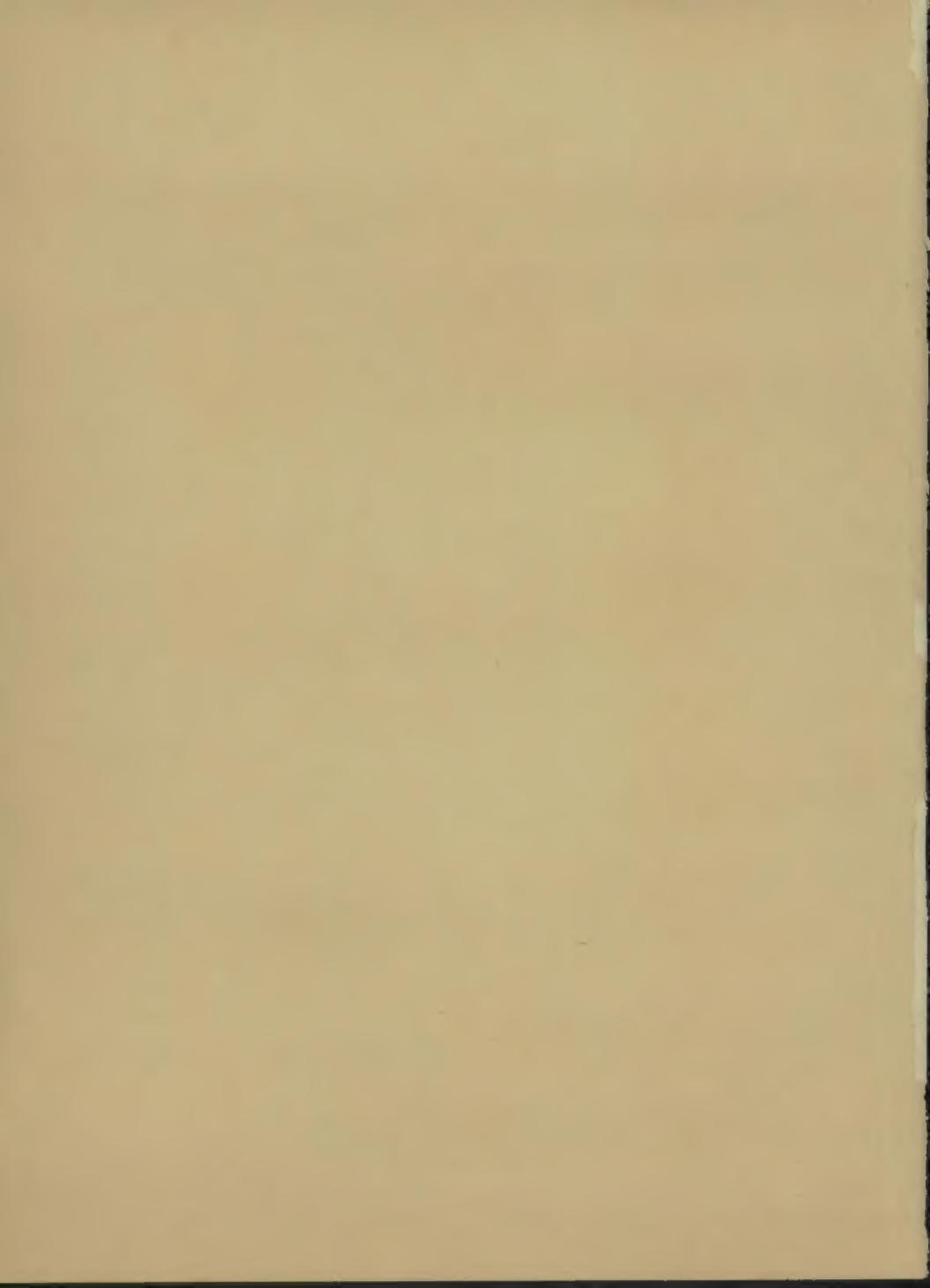


To follow knowledge Beyond the utmost bound of human thought Helen Carsinolis Milton Raymo



### ANNIVERSARY NUMBER-THE RED AND BLACK



Eighty Years of Progress in St. Louis

Eightieth Anniversary of Central High School

Dedicated to W. J. S. Bryan

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

TO

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MODERN BUILDINGS IN ST. LOUIS

A view of Tenth Street, from an etching by Anton Schutz, showing in the background the Southwestern Bell Telephone Building (see Plate 1.), one of the largest of recent business buildings in St. Louis

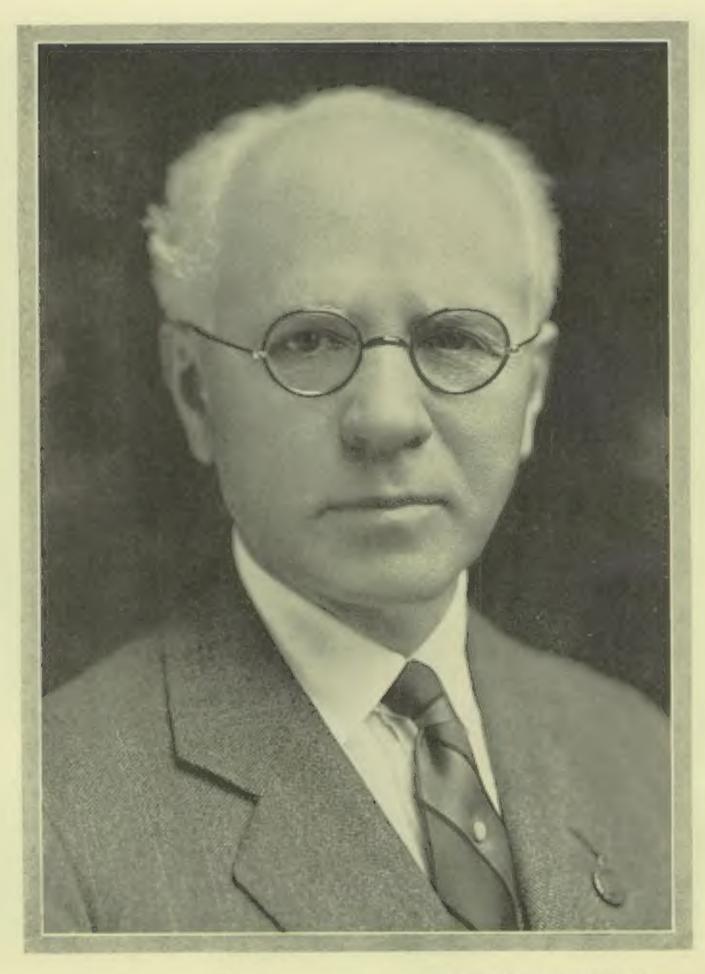
# THE RED AND BLACK

January and June 1933



Volume XVI

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI



STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS
Principal of Central High School since 1920



D. H. WEIR
Assistant Principal of Central High School since 1919

### PANTHEISM

By Larry Weir, '34

In each softly breathing leaf
Or flower.
In each silent speech
Of tree or stone,
My God speaks
And I listen,

In each melodious song
Of wren or mocking bird,
In each blithesome lyric
Of brook or breeze,
My God sings
And I listen.

In all the cosmic melodies
Of nature,
Silent and awed I stand
At their translation;
For I hear my God,
And I listen.

# In Memoriam



Paul H. Conant joined the Central High School faculty in October, 1928 in the capacity of teacher of Social Science and Foot ball Coach. Before he had completed his fourth year of service here, ill health compelled him to take a leave of absence, and in October, 1932, he died

During the comparatively short time that he worked in this school Mr Conant impressed both his pupils and his fellowreachers with his quiet sin certity, and with his unselfish devotion to duty

In his passing. Central High School has lost a man of sterling qualities and of high moral and in tellectual ideals. It is with

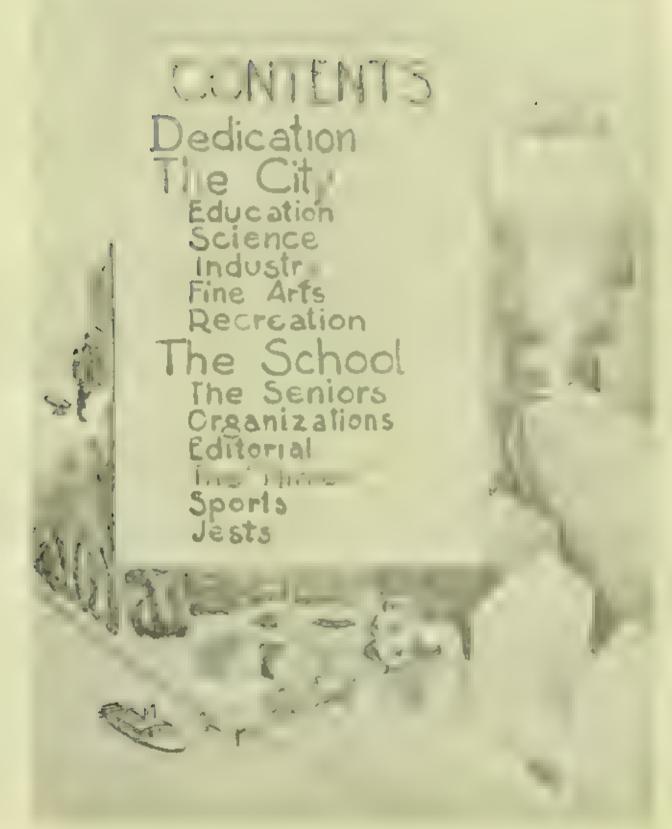
deep regret that we are obliged to record his untimely departure. We pause in the midst of the day's work to pay a loving tribute to his memory, and to express the continue that his influence will continue to live in the hearts and minds of those who hid the privilege of working with him

# A Tribute

During the summer of 1932 Central High School lost by resignation two teachers whose careers more or less paralleled each other not only as to the length of service but also as to the department served. For more than thirty years Miss Margaret F. Baker and Miss Carrie E. Griffith taught side by side in the field of English.

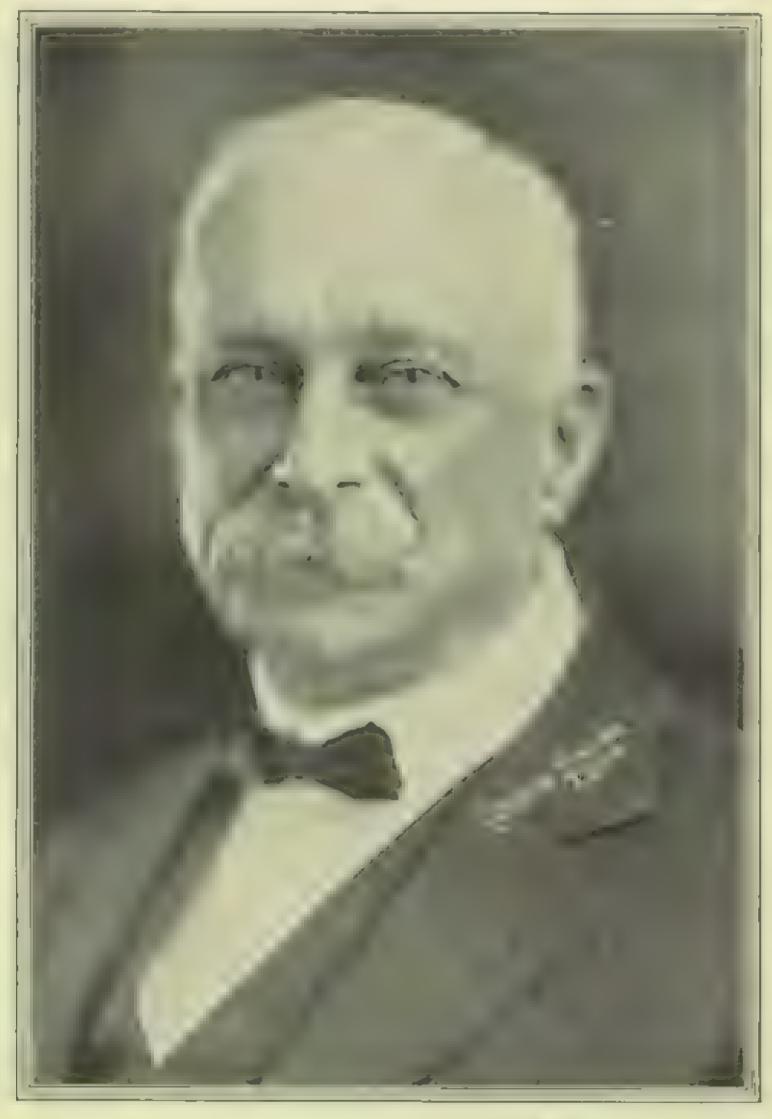
During the period of their service the high school population of the city grew from a few hundred occupying a single building, to six high school units with more than fifteen thousand boys and girls enrolled

During these eventful years the high school curriculum has changed in many respects, but the chosen field of Miss Baker and Miss Griffith has been one of the core subjects. To them belongs the credit of having each contributed a life time of earnest and faithful devotion to teaching hundreds of young people the fundamentals of the English language, as well as the beauties of its literature. They have both left a lasting impress upon the minds and hearts of a large body of youth who had the privilege of attending their classes No one may ever know exactly how extensive their beneficent influence has been, but there can be no doubt of the sincerity and genuineness of their work, and of the high quality of their services to the youth of St. Louis. Central High School extends its sincere appreciation to both of these excellent women as they terminate their active services in the school, and wishes for each of them a happy and merited leisure, after a life of untiring devotion to the cause of education



arch wherethro' Gleams that untravell'd For ever and for ever when I move ...
Tennyson's viysses





W. J. S. BRYAN neepal of Central High School September, 1895-June, 1908

# Dedication

I am a part of all that I have met Yet all experience is an arch wherethro Gleams that untravel d world, whose notes For ever and for ever when I move

-Tennyson's Li

This Lightie h Ann versary Number of the ReD AND BLACK is tespectfully and lovingly dedicated to Mr. William J. S. Bryan whose life has paralleled that of the school it represents

The Central High School owes more to Mr Bryan than other person who has contributed to its development. As P n Alumnus Teacher, Assistant Principal, and Principal, he has ever upheld the institution which has been a part of his very life

In keeping with Tennyson's immortal words quoted above the Central High School is today what it is, because of the influence of the men and women who have had to do with its cabity years of continuous development. None may lay claim to a more vital contact than may Mr. Bryan. He has looked through the arch of experience and has seen the edu—onal margin fade and a new marain emerge until the high school that sprang into existence just a month before he was born—has enlarged its borders and grown be the great influence it is today.

Throughout eighty significant years Old Central has stood at the very heart of the city. It has had an import to part in helf mould the lives and destinies of thousands of the city's most promising youth. The wide spread of Mr. Bryan's influence from the portals of his Alma Materican not be estimated. He himself has disseminated and perpetuated the moulding power of this old school. Through many years he has enthusiastically passed on to others the inspiration that he received as a student here. So long as Cent. High School shall continue to open its doors to aspiring young people, the influence of Central's 'Grand Old Man' will go on and on. The school deems it an honor and high privilege to dedicate this special number of the RED AND BLACK to him in grateful acknowledgment of the lasting work he has done for the youth of his generation and for the youth of generations yet to come



# THE CITY 1050-1933





### THE MOUND CITY

By Marshall Hamil

#### THE PRAYER

Oh Morpheus' Take us upon thy wings Of peaceful dreams to strange and ancient realms Take us into the dim and distant past Away from turmoils of the worldly life To regions, though about us, far removed By space of time. Oh Prince of dreams, thou who Canst take the souls of men into the past And that which is to be, we thence invoke Thu aid. Reverse the flow of sands of time And that of mighty rivers whose great streams Long since have merged into the ocean with The rains of uges. We would that we might to back to the beginning, as were When all upon the face of Mother Earth Was new. Before the massive monarchs of God's noble forests in the Ozark hills Were embruos contained within a seed Remove the shales that mar the vision of I hat early age when strange men trod this ground, That we might know the character of man That one id this ancient valley as his home Oh Morpheus' we humbly lay our plea Refore ther in the hope thy will shall be To penetrate with as vast solitudes And purge the valley's grime, and dust of time

### THE ANSWER

It shall be so. O Man, for nobly sought Indeed, this thing thou askst at me transport Unhesitatingly I grant. 'Tis thine Thou needst but do these simple things I ask Of thee, lest thou in all thy ecstary And houndless awe, shouldst be o eccome, alas By wonders in thy journeys thou shalt see. Or lest, in some age intervening, thou Shouldst yet be lost. Upon thy consciousness I cast my spell of sleep, and now transport Thee sately cross the span of countless years, Close fast thy lids, release thy soul to me

### THE VISION

Borne on sweet dreams, review the passing show Across the fields of time and space we fly Upon our spirits' eager face, beat winds. I hat dormant long, within that empty void. Of life have lain. All round, the mighty sky

We view: below, the catth-its vast terrain Behold thou Man, the city of thy birth Has disappeared as if it no er had been Ah see tix long before the white man came To mae the pagan beauty of the land Far down below, we to the mighty stream. O ecorown on either bank by stately trees. The wondrous beauty of the valley wide Off in the distance, rolling hills of green And, hur a forth bewond those emirald hills Arising in full majesty, the sun-The blazing glory of its mighty sphere Its entourage of fleecy golden clouds Hailed by the feathered sonasters of the wood Such harmony of color and of sound' Behold! What is this thing that greets our sight As dawn removes the shadows of the night? Ah, surely, eyes, thou art deceiving us. For things like this exist indeed in books But not in truth upon the face of the earth. See, on the level of the calley's floor An ancient citu, peopled by strange men Of mighty build and copper-colored skin Upon there knees, face to the dust, as though In rev rent worship to the sun above. In rhuthmic motion, as they eise and fall. And chant their mustic sonas in tervent prover Before returning to the day and toil They rise to go about their varied tasks. And multitudes of natices crowd the ways We go unseen by them, along their streets For bear in mind we're of a later day ) Ah, now that we are close at hand to view T - type of man these ancients used to be We guake; for they indeed are men of might The smallest one among them towering high Above our tallest man by one full head Their hair of raven hue tossed by the winds Their colling muscles glist ning neath the sun Their gallant tread, and flashing, let-black eves-Their striking beauty thrills our very souls With interest born of curiosity We watch them, as each goes about his task Some making little ornaments from bone And rainbow colored shells from bubbling brooks We marvel at the skillful hands of one (Continued on page 39).



### THE CITY

By the kery kilns and the movy meets

By very and town I race
The smeet and tears of a million hearts

he merceed in my take
The kiss and the curse the sob and the song

The cry of the weak and the shout of the strong

From The Great River Frederick Oaker Sylvences

monument to a young man and his stepson who gave of their money, of their thoughts, and of their very lives to conceive a settlement which was to have all the advantages one could desire, "which might become a very considerable hereafter." Today the same settlement that was born under the eyes of those two adventurers has grown and prospered beyond human conception, until now it is the foundation of a great metropolitan city, many of whose buildings of granite and marble brush the very clouds of heaven with their towering pinnacles, many of whose industries rival—surpass sometimes—those of its country and even of the world, and whose bridges of iron and steel form a "golden gateway to a golden west."

Surely it would be of the greatest interest to all to look back and see in the eyes of our minds the romance and tragedy, the joys and sorrows, the obstacles that have risen and fallen in the ages past that have made a great city out of a tiny settlement, that have made it more than a mass of stone, steel, and glass, have given to it a heart and soul to understand. Let us now turn back the pages of time and note how this great city of ours reached its present height.

A man and two treaties made St. Louis. In November of 1762 Louis XV of France gave to the King of Spain, in a written form, the Louisiana territory. The undelivered gift was kept an international secret. Three months later Louis purchased peace with England by giving her what had been French possessions east of the Mississippi. These were the treaties that afforded Pierre Laclede, a French fur-trader, the opportunity to found his city. When, in 1762. Laclede received a grant from the French government at New Orleans conferring on him the privilege of exclusive trade with the savages of the Missouri for a term of eight years, a company, consisting of mechanics, trappers. hunters, and farmers, was hastily organized. In August of the following year Laclede's company, including little Auguste Chouteau, Laclede's stepson, left New Orleans. In those days there were no steamboats and the trip up the river proved to be a long, rough journey. And when in three months, they reached Fort Chartres, a settlement across the river and ten miles above St Coneview Lacked found much to his disappointment that he was on English soil. Now what was to be done? Being a true Frenchman. Laclede was



determined to live on his native soil. But where was he to go? Why couldn't he build his settlement on the west side of the river? Was not that French soil? But was it? Unknown to Laclede, that land had been given to Spain It did not take him long to do ide that Fort Chartres was inadequate and poorly situated for his purpose. Leaving his family, Laclede, together with Auguste Chouteau, and a few other followers, set out to explore the western bank of the river. They traveled many miles through the cold, unknown region. Laclede finally became interested in a spot later named Mill Creek Valley. Clambing to the top of a small hill litter named the Hill of St. Louis, he surveyed the land below. It was a picturesque spot. Sloping down toward the river were two nervily weeded plateaus. These he resented would previde splendid ground on which to build a settlement, the trees furnishing adequate timber. Behind him, in the near distance, were the fertile plains. They would furnish the common fields. Descending from the hill, he studied the movement of the river. The current ran strong in shore, disappearing rapidly just off the strip of wet sand. Here was an excellent harbor for any settlement. Two gullies afforded access from the first plateau to the river bank some twenty feet below. While the low, rocky cliff would afford protection from a swollen river, the gullies would make good boat landings. While the northern gully became the or at Washingt in Avenue the southern gully later paramy the foot at Walnut Street. Laclede marked the spot, so that he would know it when he returned. by blazing some trees. It is interesting to know that this spot later became the present site of the Old Court House. Since it was too cold to remain or even to think of starting a settlement, Laclede and his party went back to Fort Chartres. where he announced, "I have found a situation where I intend to establish a settlement, which in the future shall become one of the most beautiful cities in America."

When early spring arrived, Laclede sent Auguste Chouteau, then but a lad of thirteen years, at the head of a party of thirty men to build the first crude cabins of the new settlement. Laclede remaining at Fort Chartres to persuade as many of the French settlers as he could to move to the new village across the river

In early March Laclede arrived, bringing with him a plan for his settlement. Let us see what it was to contain. There were to be three streets called "Rue de L'Eglise. Rue des Granges, and Grand Rue." Of course there was a town square, called Place d' Armes, which faced the river, extending from our present Market Street to Walnut Street. A common field was divided into forty strips, each of one hundred and ninety feet, and a settler was given one of these to cultivate for his own use

Of course every settlement must have a name. Laclede's had several names in its early history. At one time it was known as Laclede's Village, after its

founder. It is frequently called "The Mound City" because of the large number of Indian mounds found here. But the name by which the world now knows it, was given by Laclede, himself, in honor of Louis IX, the patron saint of the then ruling Louis XV.

When Laclede returned to the east side of the river, many of the French people asked that they be permitted to live in his new settlement. Laclede was eager to have them, for he realized that it would take people to put a new settlement on its feet



### FROM FUR-TRADING VILLAGE TO CITY

(Courtesy of Miss Dena Lange)

Years	Population	Years	Population	Years	Population	Years	Population
1764	120	1820	4,928	1840	16,469	1870	310.963
1780	687	1828	5.000	1844	34,140	1890	575.238
1785	897	1830	5.852	1850	74,439	1910	687,029
1788	1.197	1833	6,397	1852	94,000	1920	772,897
1799	925	1835	8.316	1856	125,200	1930	821,960
1811	1.400	1837	12.040	1860	160.773		

The permanence of St. Louis was established between 1764 and 1800. The settlement had not grown extensively as to the number of inhabitants, but it had progressed. It had rooted deeply and boldly. Every year saw the radius of the St. Louis sphere of influence lengthen. Up the Missouri crept a line of out posts, tributary to St. Louis, each far more important to our city than hundreds of added inhabitants. The traders established and cultivated friendly relations with the Indians

The fur trade proved all it was expected to be, yielding as high as 200% profit. As yet no hard money had been introduced. Land, food, clothing, in fact almost everything was bought with furs. However, fur trading had its problems. The city had too many fur-traders and not enough farmers. St. Louis became known, from New Orleans to Montreal, for its shortage of bread. Other settlements sent out fur-trading expeditions into the Missouri



Headquarters of the American Fur Company at St. Louis, 1835

territory to take the fur trade from St Louis, but failed. Fur-trading provided a romantic background for the city. Men were taken away from their homes and sent into the wilderness, from which many never returned. But with all these problems St Louis was an offspring of the fur trade and her growth for three-quarters of a century depended almost entirely upon it.

St. Louis also had political trouble. New Orleans was objecting to the transfer of rule from France to Spain and was about to set up an independent government. Most of the people in St. Louis were relatives and friends of those in New Orleans, and for some time it was undecided whether these bonds of love would be strong enough to drag St. Louis into the revolutionary movement. The first attempt of Spain to enforce rule at New Orleans was made and at the same time forts were built at the mouth of the Missouri River above St. Louis. Spain's purpose was to absorb St. Louis. All these problems were successfully handled by Laclede in the large stone building that served as his home. It was in his house that St. Louis was nursed. It was there that the government was established, not too elaborate, but suited to the needs of a community that did not know whether it was under a colonial flag or was to be part of a new nation. When, in 1770, conditions became settled, there was nothing that Laclede and his associates had done that required undoing. St Louis had faced and had overcome successive crises

The days of old St. Louis were, however, for the most part, happy ones. The French were light-hearted, hospitable people, unused to the luxuries of life and were contented with the conditions that they found. If any serious trouble did arise, it was settled by arbitration or by one of the leading men

Civil government was inaugurated. Upon what authority? Land titles of the city trace back to that beginning. Was it self government? Was it consent of the governed, plain and simple, the basis of the law and order established in this community? If so, a chapter in American history is to be written. The principle of Americanism was born in St. Louis!

There is one sad incident during the French rule in St. Louis that should not be overlooked. Of course, you have heard of Pontiac. It was in 1769 that this great Indian warrior came to St. Louis on a visit. He stayed several



weeks and then one day decided to visit an Indian tribe at Cahokia. He was warned against going across the river where the English people were so hostile to him, but he disregarded this advice, declaring that he could take care of himself. After feasting during the day, he went into the woods at night and was struck on the head with a tomahawk and killed. As soon as this was heard, the governor ordered his body to be brought to St. Louis for burial. In the lobby of the old Southern Hotel on Broadway and Walnut Street, a tablet has since been erected in his honor

For some time the French had expected the coming of the Spaniards. When, in 1770, Don Pedro Piernas, the first Spanish Commandant, came to St. Louis, he made no demonstration of authority. He received the city practically as it was, with very few changes to conform with Spanish law. He retained the appointees of the former government. He recognized the land grants made before his coming. In short he left St. Louis as he found it, ratified all that the community had done during its six years of existence, and proceeded along the lines familiar and acceptable to the seven hundred inhabitants.

The Spanish governors enforced very limited government. Few Spanish laws were entorced except those bearing directly on the happiness and welfare of the people. In business affairs, in court contracts, and in practical essentials, the people of St. Louis went on governing themselves, much as they had done under the leadership of Laclede. The legal customs of the French continued to prevail. Arbitration was common in business differences. Of all the Spanish governors, de Leyba was the one who was remembered with repugnance. His conduct during an Indian attack on the city in 1780 set the entire community against him. During the Spanish rule many buildings were erected, including the Government House, on the present site of First and Walnut. Although French customs and manners were retained, records were kept in Spanish. At the end of the Spanish rule there were 925 people living in St. Louis

Then St. Louis becomes a part of the United States! Under what conditions?

On October 1, 1800, the Louisiana territory was ceded back to France, but it was not until 1802 that the Spanish king ordered the land to be delivered to France. Napoleon, the French ruler, was so taken up with wars in his own country that he had very little time to deal with this new land. Besides he was in great need of money. So, when the United States sent a man to France to see if they might purchase New Orleans, they were surprised to find that Napoleon would sell, not only New Orleans, but the entire Louisiana territory for \$15,000,000. The treaty transferring the Louisiana territory to the United States was signed in Paris. April 30, 1803. When it was learned that the Americans were coming, some of the people were disappointed (for they had been happy under Spanish rule) while others were glad. The American troops



Pierre Chouteau, Jr. 4 Pioneer of St. Louis

under the leadership of Captain Stoddard were led up to the Government House. An impressive ceremony followed. Then Commandant Delassus passed the key to the Government House to Captain Stoddard. The Spanish flag was hauled down and the French flag raised. Upon the request of Delassus the French flag was allowed to fly all night.

The next day the French flag was lowered. In its place, the stars and stripes of the United States waved. In but three days St. Louis had beheld three flags: the Spanish, the French, and the stars and stripes of our country

When Louisiana was purchased by the United States, St. Louis was known as the capitol of Upper Louisiana. No one had thought of the land far to the west, but in 1804 President Jefferson, after much preparation and planning, sent an expedition under

Meriwether Lews and William Clark to explore the western territory

"At last everything was ready, the St. Louis people gathered along the river bank to watch the boats move up. The blunderbus was discharged in salute, the cannon of the fort answered. Captain Clark, bidding good-by from the deck of the keel-boat, was in full dress uniform of red-trimmed coat and trousers, and gold epaulets, his sword at his belt, and his three-cornered chapeau on his red head. The sails swelled in the breeze, the men at the oars sang in French and shouted in English. All, save Captain Clark, were dressed for business—Corporal Warfington's squad from St. Louis in United States uniform; nine Kentuckians in buckskin: the fourteen soldiers and civilians enlisted at the post, in flannel shirts and trousers of buckskin or coarse army cloth; the French boatmen in brightly fringed woolens, with scarlet 'kerchiefs about their heads.' Rain was falling, but who cared'

More than eight thousand miles were traveled during the two years, four months and nine days that the expedition was gone. When on September 23, 1806, they returned to St. Louis. They were welcomed as heroes. We can truly say that Lewis and Clark opened the great West

In July, 1808. St. Louis asked to be incorporated as a town and the request was granted. The people of St. Louis lost no time in moving to incorporate.

The first election was held on the twenty-third of July, 1808 The people elected five trustees to set up the new government. They were Auguste

Cheuteau Bernard Pritte I dward Hempstead Pietre Cheuteau and Ilexander McNate. Later a mayor was substituted for the trustees. The city limits were set and laws were made. The laws may seem very peculiar to us, but we must remember that St. Louis was a very young city at that time. One of the laws required all dogs kept in the city to be registered on the books of the city register and to wear brass collars bearing the owner's name. Another required every house owner to buy two leather buckets to hang in the house in case of fire

St. Louis was not without its amusements. It had a town orchestra that played at the many dances and picnics. "The pioneer paid amusement" was announced in 1812. This was a series of slight-of-hand performances by John Eugene Leistendorfer. He gave his performance twice a week for several months and made quite a fortune.

The first post office was opened in St. Louis in 1805 by Mr. Rufus Easton He kept his post office in his residence at Elm and Third streets for over six years, and when he grew tired of the work he turned it over to his brother-in-law who kept the office in his drug store. Mail was first carried on foot, later on horseback. The postage was very high, costing fifty cents to send a letter over 450 miles. It took several months for letters from the Atlantic coast to reach the city. Finally on September 20, 1836, it was announced that mail would be delivered daily.

In July, 1808, the first newspaper west of the Mississippi was printed in St. Louis. Mr. Joseph Charless, the printer, called his newspaper the Missouri Gazette. It started out with 174 subscribers. It was several years before the news arriving from the coast was plentiful enough to have a weekly newspaper By 1821 there were three weekly newspapers. For the first time the people of St. Louis were brought into close contact with the outside world

It was not until 1812 that the first bricks were used. However, the first brick sidewalk was not laid until 1821. The narrow, unpaved streets proved a hindrance to trade. As a result, several ordinances were passed to pave the streets. The first street paving was laid at the foot of Market Street. Later Main Street was paved, and as time went on, all the streets in the business district were improved. Until 1826 the streets were given French names. When the names were changed, Market Street became the dividing line between northern and southern part of the city. The streets running east and west were named after trees, as Pine, Olive, Elm, and Locust, while those running north and south were given numbers as First, Second, and Third. Market Street was so named because of a Market which stood at the foot of the street Some fifteen years later a large market house and town hall was erected on the site of the old Place d'Armes between Market and Walnut.

The crowning glory of this period was the Roman Catholic Cathedral. It was a very elegant building, erected by the good Bishop DuBourg. With the

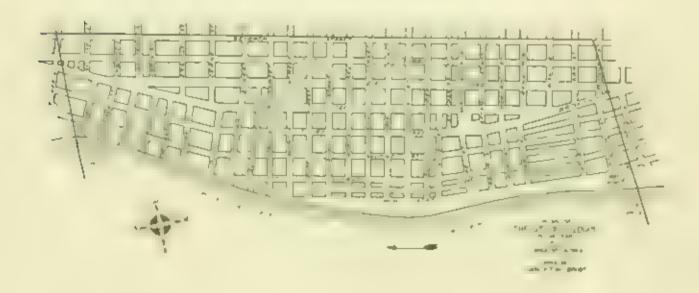
arrival of newcomers, other churches were started. A Baptist Church of brick and an Episcopal Church of wood were erected. The Methodists held their church in the courthouse and the Presbyterians in the Circuit Court room.

Education was not entirely neglected. In 1808, at the foot of Market Street, the first English school was opened. Before that, in 1774, and again in 1796, schools were started: but the French language was the only one taught. All these were private who is a Mere than that years passed between the first published without a struggle. Of the one hundred and ninety-seven votes cast, ninety were against the charter. A property qualification restricted sufferage Only white citizens of twenty-one years, who had paid a local tax, were allowed to vote. The limits of the new city were Seventh Street on the west, the Mill Creek on the south, and a line from Roy's tower on the north

The municipality of St. Louis got off to a good start. At the first election for Mayor, St. Louis polled 220 votes, William Carr Lane receiving 122 votes. Auguste Chouteau, 70 and M. P. Leduc, 28. The first mayor was a Pennsylvanian by birth and education

Mr. Lane's appeal for public improvement was not in vain. An engineer prepared a plan to grade and pave Main Street. One block was graded and paved the first year. It was the block from Market to Walnut, where Laclede, just sixty years before, had marked the trees for the center of trade and seat of government of the settlement he was about to found

A memorable event in the history of old St. Louis was the visit of Marquis de Lafayette, in 1825. Mr. Lane was then Mayor; he was a man of fine



personal appearance and was respected by all. With the election of Mr. Daniel B. Page as Mayor, in 1829, the city began to pay closer attention to manufacturing. Steamboat and river traffic began to increase rapidly

In 1841 St. Louis was divided into five wards. At the next election, that of April, 1842, George Maguire was elected Mayor under the new system of voting by ballot Heretofore the people had simply named their choice to the judges

The Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis was formed in 1836 by twenty-five of the leading merchants. Its chief object was to turther the interests of the city in commercial matters. The Merchants Exchange was not established until 1849 and the next year it



William Care Lane

was joined by the Millers Exchange. In 1837 the Bank of the State of Missouri was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000.

It was at about this period that the absolute necessity of a railroad between St. Louis and the East and West was felt. As a result, Mayor John F. Darby called the first railroad convention in St. Louis. Several years elapsed before any practical results were obtained, but the building of the roads now known as the Iron Mountain and the Missouri Pacific were practically decided upon The year of 1849 saw the building of the Pacific railroad. Some years later work was started on the Ohio and Mississippi and on the Terra Haute and Alton Roads. This was the foundation for the system of railroads that has made St. Louis the greatest railroad center in the United States

The financial panic of 1837 did not appear to have any effect upon St. Louis as it did on other cities of the country. The recovery from the depression was so rapid that the year of 1839 was distinctly a "boom" year. Steamboat trade grew enormously, a mayor's court was established, and the population increased to about 12,000

Although 1844 was the year of the great flood, it did not prevent the erection of 1.146 new buildings. Two years later, the Mercantile Library was organized and the foundation laid for the splendid institution that has done so much toward educational work in the city of St. Louis

The year of 1849 was also a period of disaster to the growing city of St. Louis, for in that year it was visited by both fire and pestilence. "The Great Fire of St. Louis" began at ten o'clock one night and burned fiercely



Grand and Olive, 1856

until morning. When it was finally overcome, it had destroyed steamboats and buildings to a total value of from three to six million dollars

As though the city had not yet suffered enough, a terrible epidemic of cholera soon descended upon it. There were many deaths caused by this dreaded disease which baffled some of St. Louis's best physicians. The business of the city, already crippled by fire, was for some time completely paralyzed by the plague for awaying hard upon the hortid effects of fire and disease came the great overland movement of people from the East. The discovery of gold in California brought about one of the most wonderful migrations known in history. St. Louis became a center for equipping the caravans bound westward

As we have seen, St. Louis was distinctly a French village. After the cession to the United States, the emigration from the east changed the language and customs of the community. St. Louis became an American city speaking the English tongue. But the German immigration, following the revolutionary movements in Western Europe during 1848 and 1849 brought thousands of Germans to Missouri. As a result, many of the inhabitants of St. Louis assumed German customs

During the Civil War period, our city was a very hotbed of political struggle, with the Unionists and Confederate sympathizers in daily antagonism at close the conditionate history is peculiarly colorful and romantic in consequence. St. Lous lives in the larger annals of the time as the American city which held its state in the Union against the will of the majority of the people of the state.

The first four regiments that went into the field from this state to fight for the preservation of the Union were composed entirely of Germans. From the

drummer boy in his teens to the graybearded veteran who had served in the Prussian or other German armies, these loyal citizens fought to save their republic. Not only in our city but everywhere, they sacrificed their homes and lives for the benefit of all.

1865 marks the opening of the central branch of the St. Louis Public School Library now the Public Library on the block from Thirteenth to Fourteenth Street and was erected at the cost of \$1.650,000. The building was designed by Cass Gilbert and is of gray granite, the style of architecture being that of the early period of the Italian Renaissance. In connection with this library, there are branch libraries located in various parts of the city.

In 1885, with the breaking of ground for the first great fireproof office building in St. Louis, began the "sky-scraper" era of architectural construction which has transformed the physical appearance of the business section of our city. Lofty buildings succeeded one another with an almost bewildering rapidity. Coincidentally, there was a marked increase in the number of large industrial plants in St. Louis. There was also a vast increase in the capitalization and influence in local banks, and the organization of trust companies was an accompanying feature of the time.



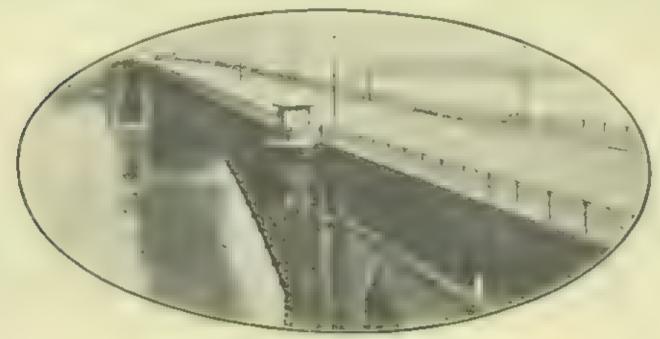
The building of the Missouri Historical Society at 1600 Locust Street was purchased the next year. Among the collections can be found many of the original manuscripts of the French and Spanish days in Missouri. These include a great number of the original petitions of early settlers of Missouri for land grants, petitions for the incorporation of St. Louis as a town in 1808.



early marriage contracts, personal letters of early commandants and governors, suits, and sales contracts. Most of these are more than a century old.

Notice! In 1871 there appeared an article in the Missouri Democrat which stated that the skirts worn by the fashionable ladies were too long

Three years after this important notice appeared. St. Louis was ready for action. No! not ready to shorten the ladies' skirts, but ready to progress as a city. Changes and improvements were taking place. The Fads Bridge was



Eads Bridge

opened! After ten years of work, this bridge was ready for use. The cost of this structure was approximately \$10,000,000, and it is classed as one of the best bridges in the world

The Four Courts and Jail Buildings, of cream-colored stone, were completed in 1871. The jail is very well lighted and ventilated. (A break for the jail-birds.)

The year 1871 is also outstanding for the completion of the waterworks system. This system was greatly improved seventeen years later. The waters of the "Muddy Mississippi" are now purified by means of a great system of connected reservoirs at the Chain of Rocks. The purpose of this system is to purify the water supply by settling. The great advantage of having pure water has attracted many people to our dear old city

About this time most business of St. Louis was carried on around Fourth Street. The first to move west were the jobbing and wholesale merchants Other establishments followed their example, and, slowly, our business district moves westward, block by block, until its present destination was reached

November 30, 1875, marks the day when our present State Constitution become effective. I ignifican amendments to this Constitution have been adopted. The powers of the government in Missouri are divided between the central



and local governments. In the central government there is further subdivision of powers into three distinct departments—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial

The next year a charter was adopted by which St. Louis was separated from St. Louis County. This made our city a free locality in local government an advantage possessed by no other city. This charter was framed in the interests of the people. It guarded against extravagance and corruption by giving the executives a longer term of office. However, the prime reason for its adoption was for St. Louis to secure its share of public improvements

In 1877 the first complete sentence was transmitted by the telephone, which had been invented a year earlier by Graham Bell. Two years after its invention, the first one was put in operation in St. Louis. This was also the first Bell telephone west of the Mississippi River.

A disastrous fire destroyed the Southern Hotel on April 11, of the next year. The fire started at one A. M. The key to the fire-alarm telegraph box was nowhere to be found, and it was ten minutes before the fire engines came. Thirty-one lives were lost in this sorrowful event.

It had been a custom in St. Louis, during the fall season, to have great displays in parades. These were accompanied by illuminations of gas jets in colored lights. This was the beginning of the Veiled Prophet's Parade which

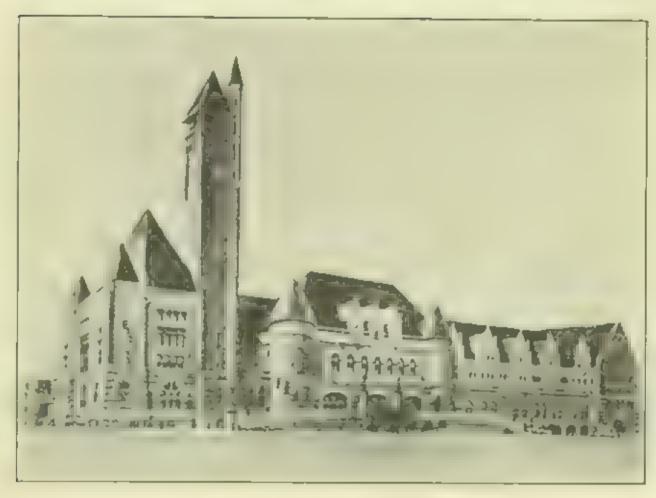


St Louis, Mo. 1853

aided much in bringing about New St. Louis. It taught St. Louisans to appreciate the beauties and resources of our city

On January 4, 1878, another disastrous fire occurred, the St. Nicholas Hotel fire. The St. Nicholas Hotel was located on Fourth Street between Morgan Street and Franklin Avenue. When the fire broke cut, the temperature was





St. Louis Union Passenger Station

23 degrees below zero. A blizzard was raging throughout most of the time of the fire. The water froze upon leaving the hose, and when the fire was extinguished, the engines had to be chopped out from the ice

We have reached the time when "Old St. Louis" ceased to exist. This was in 1884. Before that time St. Louis clung to traditions of the past. It tollowed when it should have led. St. Louis had been standing still. The sentiment was, however, that St. Louis was slow, but exceedingly sure. She now acts not for one day only, but for all the time

This new St. Louis was controlled by young, untiring men; men who believed "nothing is good enough which is not the best." St. Louis began to lead rather than follow. Our city began to frighten those whom it had formerly feared"

In a short time a fight for rapid transportation was under way. The sholders of the old policy complained that a means of rapid transportation would frighten the horses. They insisted that wheels would sink into cable slots. They protested by stating that the streets would be impassable, thus endangering the lives of the inhabitants of the city. They claimed that the people lived near their places of business and therefore needed no means of rapid transportation. Upon discovering that these factors were not successful



in prohibiting rapid transportation, they fell back on the old tradition, "what was good in the past will be good in the future." Nevertheless, better roads were being built steadily.

The first cable-road franchise was granted in 1884. The cable was run, three years later, from Sixth and Locust Streets to Vandeventer Avenue. Not long hence, electric cars were run, and in 1892, the longest electric road in the world, operated from one power house, was that which ran from Sixth and Locust Streets to the City Limits at Wells Station. From this time on, every important road began to obtain the right to change its motive power, and very soon the Olive Street road was as much liked as any of the best electric roads in the city of St. Louis. In the next year horses and mules were no longer used in the downtown districts

An act for the building of boulevards was passed in 1891. Since that time our streets, avenues, and boulevards have been much improved

In September of 1894, the Union Station was opened for use. It is the largest and one of the most beautiful in architectural design in the world. This depot, covering six city blocks, an area of ten acres, was begun eight years



carlier. The train shed, containing thirty railway tracks, is roofed with iron and glass. On the first floor are the main hall, lunchrooms, and ticket offices. On the second floor are waiting rooms, the dining room, and smoking rooms. And on the third floor are railroad offices.

On May 27, 1896, at 4.50 P. M. a most disastrous tornado struck St. Louis and East St. Louis. For fifteen minutes, the wind, which did the most damage.

was raging at the rate of eighty miles an hour. Roofs were blown off the houses. All communication was cut. Electric lights were extinguished because of the wires in the streets endangering the lives of the people. Trees of large size were twisted from the ground. This tornado resulted in the death of six hundred persons and the injury of more than twelve hundred

CHIPTIES RESIDEANIE

This year, 1887, plays an important part in the growth of our city. In this year, by municipal contract, the streets of St. Louis were first sprinkled St. Louis was made the central reserve city for the National banks of other cities, and, best of all, there were twenty-two breweries in St. Louis: twenty-two breweries which in the next year, produced 46,710,815 gallons of beer. Those were the good old days

Hurrah! PROSPERITY is here! No, not in 1933, but in 1888. Yes, there was actually a time when there was no discontent among the working class, when no riotous assemblies were held, and when both labor and capital were satisfied. Prosperity, that time, actually paid a visit to St. Louis

Fifteen thousand poor children were entertained at Exposition Hall on Christmas day of 1888. There were music, gifts, and last of all, a visit from dear old St. Nick. There was even a Santa Claus in those days. This was only one of the many entertainments given by various organizations, thus showing that St. Louisans have always been eager to help the needy.

About the same time that our streets and alleys were being lighted by electricity, the cornerstone of the new City Hall was laid. With a frontage of three hundred and eighty feet, and a depth of two hundred and twenty feet, this building is of five stories each floor occupying a space of two hundred virils square. This structure, which cost almost \$2,000,000, including the furniture, is adorned by a handsome bell-tower which is itself two hundred feet high

St. Louis, at the beginning of the twentieth century, had many attractions for the residences of families, having a population of about 575.000

In 1899 the last of the cable roads was transformed and equipped for electrical service. Up to this time, of course, separate car lines were privately owned, but in 1901 the car lines became consolidated

Rolla Wells, Mayor of St. Louis during the first years of the twentieth century, sent John F. Wixford, a chemist and graduate of Central High School, up the Mississippi River for the purpose of bettering the water conditions. Wixford reported wonderful results in his new solution for the purification of water

The year 1902 marks the completion of the City Hall. At the same time, the establishment of the first public bathhouse indicated an improvement for the sanitary conditions of St. Louis. It is said that the first year this bathhouse was built, illness decreased one-hundred per cent in our city

St Louis fairs, begun in 1878, were held annually for twenty years through the efforts of a small group of prominent business men. Suddenly their annual





Lindell Boulevard
From Channing Avenue to Kingdon way-100 feet Wide

get-together parties ceased, this at last resulting in the ending of the State fairs.

In 1901, several prominent citizens purchased the beautiful grounds of the Forest Park for the pleasure of society at large. These benefactors realized the beauty of the grounds and dedicated them to the city. This was the beginning of the present-day Forest Park

Then, in 1903, part of the park was purchased for the proposed World's Fair. April 30th of this year marks the day of the beginnings of preparations for the dedication of the Universal Expositions in 1904

The celebration was begun with a nipping frost. It threatened to chill early enthusiasm, but the frost was quickly forgotten in the inspiration of the morning's military pageant. Those spectators who looked eastward from Kingshighway or westward from Grand Avenue saw a spectacle not surpassed in military pomp or splendor even by the parades of the Inaugural Day at Washington. Lindell Boulevard with its parkings, rows of trees, fronts of stately mansions and clubhouses, with its gentle summits at Kingshighway and Grand Avenue and the gradual dip between, has passed into history with the dedication of the Universal Exposition as having furnished the most impressive scene in the United States in times of peace.

This fair abounds in that which leaves indelible impressions. Many of our fathers and mothers can readily recall the events of those stirring days as though they had occurred but yesterday. A first far-away glimpse into the past is of countless towers, domes, and steeples among the green foliage of the tree tops. The main picture of The Fair centers around a Grand Basin and plaza walled

on either side by the majestic and imposing treades of palaces, and filled in front by terraces casead socilonnales, testival halfs, and the pavillens rising bundreds of feet from the water, with everywhere the forest, the green forest, in the foreground, the background, and at the border

A sunken garden is here, long, narrow, a ribbon of color, winding in and out of the buildings; over there on the south, towering above its quaint front and overbanging its root stand the obelisks of the Palace of Mines and on the north stand the letty arenes and the Doric columns of the Palace of Liberal Arts

Let us for the moment use this scene for our setting and transport ourselves to those far-off days, and assume that we are in that throng of people that wind their way in and out of the many arching byways of the great World's Fair.

It is the beautiful month of May. Everywhere the madness of May has seized up in the people and converted them into mere slaves of desire the desire to visit the great World's Fair

It is the opening day of the Fair, and we are merely a few insignificant spectators wedged in between a throng of over 187 + 0 people. The immediate scene of the opening is the plaza of St. Louis. This great central court, a thousand test in length and 0.00 feet in width is one of the most beautiful show places of the Fair Grounds.

Although immense in size it affords standing room but for a small part of the throng. Luckily enough we are able to forge our way into the great mass of human beings occupying the court, up to the very base of the colossal Louisiana Monument. It is here that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is officially dedicated. On a rostrum, constructed around the base of the monument stand the Reverend Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus and President David Francis of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Board. Soon Dr. Gunsaulus comes forward and raises his right hand. This is a signal for the people to join in repeating the Lord's Prayer. A spirit of devout reverence pervades the heart of every man, woman, and child present. The impressiveness of the scene is beyond description. The sea of bowed heads, the reverential hearts, and the murmur of countless voices will linger long in the memory of those present.

Days pass: the great crowds come and go; the beautiful white palaces are the topic of thought for all men. Sometimes the crowds ascend Art Hill and view the beautiful scene which lies below them. A lagoon, winding its ambling course under lovely arcades, takes its way between beautiful green terraces, which lie in the shadow of the overhanging maples. An Avenue, winding and cambing ever upward through the forest leads away from the palaces into the midst of the mansions of many states, scattered upon the wooded knolls and slopes animated by the play of the light and shadow of the sloping land. The written words fail, the soul of a poet and the true hand of an artist could not describe the story of the scene before them.



Soon, the shadows of the night steal upon the lakes and lagoons, and convert them into inexpressible scenes of beauty. The lawns and the foliage assume a deeper hue, the old ivory tint of facades of palaces becomes a sombre gray, the geysers on the Grand Basin rise high in the air, and the waters of the spray present a milk-white appearance in the dusk. The surface of the water ripples and throws back a reflection of light peculiar to the hour when night is about to close upon the earth

The human currents that ebb and flow during the long day are sluggish and quiet. The people sit quietly on the shores of the lagoons and muse on all things that are associated with the bewitching hour of the light. Over the cilm seeining waters comes the seng of the singing gend their blending their har monious tones with the sighing of the wind in the maple trees.

All too soon the night fades away and in its place comes the splendor of the sun, whose brilliant rays convert the Exposition into a city of dazzling white. The people appear and another day has come into being. Let us accompany some of these people on their tours of inspection

It is virtually impossible to describe the myriads of objects even in one building. But there are a few buildings which are more important in the fair grounds. As in every Universite Exposition, centers of human interests develop rapidly. One of these, established early in the Exposition of 1904, is the Government Exhibits of the United States - I his building sits up in in elevation and is reached by many steps. The way to it, through the sunken gardens. between the attractive pulses of Lorent Arts and Mines and Methargy becomes one of the most popular and one of the main travead roads of the Exposition Of a hundred exhibits or processes of Government Bureaus there, it was impossible to tell which was the most attractive. The post office in operation and the mint turning out the World's fine metals, instead of silver money, are exhibits which are very interesting. The state department tells the nation's history for several chapters with practess original decuments. A great section of a battleship reveals the wonders of the navy. Then there are relics of the war-flags and guns which followed Sherman to the sea. The making of carriages by machine operation is shown a little way down the aisle. Delicate instruments are recording the wind velocity above the roof of the building

All too soon our path glides away and we come to the Plaza of St. Louis It was here that the invocation was held, it is from there that all the great parades of the Fair eminate. Many pieces of art lend their beauty to the plaza et St. Louis's Equestor an statue of De Sete and Jeliet tewering high above but still higher towers the great Louisiana Menument. The symmetry and the classic beauty of this great work of art is dear to all who view it. The scene of the signing of the treaty of the Purchase of Louisiana, upon the base of the Monument is presented clearly. The figures of Monroe, Marbois, and



Livingston are standing out with marked distinction. Human interest at the World's Fair centers around the monument and the main landing of the water way. From the opening, in the morning, to the closing, at midnight, there is always life. Life which throbs and moves as human eddies in the stream of life

Soon, however, the life fades away, the voices of the multitude are forever silent, the great Exposition which was for seven whole months a city of life. light, and music is no more. The stately palaces are now closed, the circuling avenues now no longer echo with the tread of the world's admiring throng. The great ivory city, which for more than half a year charmed the world is now like a house where death reigns. The feast is over, the lights extinguished, and the music still

But this is not the end: the good, that the Universal Exposition "does, lives after it." There are many who cherish the scene of beauty and grandeur of the St. Louis World's Fair and this will remain long in the memory of man

In 1906 the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association was formed One thousand and one hundred delegates came representing cleven states on both sides of the Mississippi, within the area from Minnesota to Louisiana, of which toteen describes were governors who speke on the area to of a petter waterway system and transportation. At length they adopted a memorial to congress and eventually had a hearing. They later adopted a new policy. In 1907, the



The New Cathedral

officers of the association appeared at the White House with an invitation signed by seventeen governors, asking the president to make a tour down the Mississippi, and to address the second national convention at Memphis. He accepted both invitations and appeared before the second national convention which was this time held at Chicago Since that time St. Louis has been credited with the beginning of the Mississippi River Improvements

In 1908 the Catholics boasted of four large churches being under construction. But the great contribution to the church architecture of the city.



that in which the whole community had an interest, was the New Cathedral with its foundation walls above ground and awaiting the cornerstone of Missouri granite. This finished structure is surpassed by few

Two very important items should be listed concerning the development of the Mound City in 1906: that of the creation of the Public Recreation Commission, and that of the organization of the Smoke Abatement Department.

At about this time, Third Street had been widened considerably. All commission houses, wholesale houses, department stores, and manufacturers were centered around this district. In 1907 began the movement westward to Twelfth Street. Present-day business is centered within a radius of about ten blocks.

In 1908, St. Louis was taking the position it had held for years as "the place where more tobacco is manufactured annually than in any other place in the world." We also had fifty furniture factories making five million, eight hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars in products. Our furniture trade was so extended that we even exported furniture to Europe.

In 1909, the American Dental Association, an organization representing the profession throughout the country, looked for a president and elected a St Louisan of repute and a contributor of national reputation to the literature of the profession

The traffic of the city, of course, had not been very intense because of the small amount of machines used in every-day traffic, and wide roadways were unnecessary; but as civilization progressed, traffic difficulties increased until, in 1909, Grand Avenue was widened from forty to eighty feet. At first the board considered calling it "Lindell Avenue," but when the county court reduced the proposed width of one hundred and twenty feet to eighty feet, the name was at once changed back to "Grand Avenue." If Leffingwell and Elliot and their associates had been successful, this street might possibly have been a magnificent boulevard instead of the avenue only fairly adequate for the traffic of 1909. This said Grand Avenue had for a long time proved to be a fairly substantial, sensible city limit. But in 1909 there were very few unimproved grounds east of Grand Avenue. On the other hand there were numerous tracts of unfinished lands west of it. Both to the north and south the arbitrary boundary had been passed.

The educational part of St. Louis was also awakening to the fact that St Louis was progressing rapidly. In 1909 the universities and colleges were putting forth their effort to increase their facilities while the Board of Education was adding to the equipment of new buildings which were unsurpassed anywhere in the country.

Before concluding, we must know, to a certain extent, of the St. Louis Day Celebration of the Centennial of Incorporation on October 3rd to the 9th, 1909





Colonel Charles A Lindbergh and "The Spirit of St Louis

This was a week of celebration which revealed the happenings of St. Louis life, throughout all its years of progression. On Welcome Day, Broadway was well lighted by electric lights. This gave the idea for the future downtown street lighting. At that time a visitor to the city celebration said that Broadway was probably the best lighted roadway in the United States. In the afternoon of Welcome Day, many pageants were staged on Lindell Boulevard

With the oncome of the World War, excitement was at its height. The first volunteer regiment to go over seas was that of our own St. Louis boys. While the usands of fathers and sons were bravely fighting for their country mothers and daughters remained at home, knitting and sewing for our soldiers, and anxiously waiting for news from "Over There."

Sewing clubs and aid societies were formed under the auspices of the Red Cross. These organizations aided tamilies whose sole support had gone to war

When the Armistice was signed in 1918, all rejoiced for the fact that the disastrous struggle had finally come to an end. As a result of the hardships endured during the war people learned to sacrifice and economize for the benefit of their country



Almost a decade had peacefully passed, when in 1927, Colonel Charles A Lindbergh flew across the Atlantic Ocean in the famed "Spirit of St. Louis,"

Two years later, our country suffered from the crash of stocks on Wall Street. Throughout these years of hard struggle, St. Louis seems to be the city that has felt these hardships the least.

The Stars and Stripes of the United States float over us all. We are one, no matter what or where we are Let us also uphold this lovalty and courage, typical of America, as our ancestors have done. Many, many years lie before us It is up to us now!

The "City" section was compiled by the following seniors Carl Witbrodt. Rose Heligman, Sophie Kohm, Melvin Roesberg, and Dorothy Mae Layton Sponsor, Miss Dolch.

#### THE MOUND CITY

(Continued from page 16)

Artistically engaged in pounding gold
In bands to let the ankles and the wrists
As on into the village streets we go.
Strange sights of pagan worship greet our eves
At alters to their deity, the Sun,
In presence of their priests and prophets, old
Bedeiked in flowing, gayly colored robes
And, here and there, at play, we see the young
While close at hand, their mothers barter well
With merchants and with artisans for wares
Upon the edge of town great fields are sown
Extensively with garden plants for food
And, posted 'round the fields, stand guards with

And last, but yet most strange of all, we see
The mighty structures in the form of mounds
Where corpses of their chiefs are laid to rest
Where lives of scores of slaves were sacrificed
To build, and to be buried with the kings
And finally, we learn the fate of these
Strange folk, sad though it be to tell about
It came with suddenness, and such a shock
To shatter all the nerves of bravest men

The earth began to tremble and to quake Creating yawning chasms at our feet Which swallowed all within their mighty grasp Into the maw and bowels of deepest earth. And closed again, as quickly as they came So few there were who escaped the tragic fate, They fled the ruined city and their homes. And left behind all that they divide loved Gave not a thought to ere return the to-And reconstruct the pattern of their lives Thus did these folk degenerate into Nomadic tribes of red men white men found When first discovered theu, America When silence reigned again upon the earth And we regained composure once again. We gazed with heavy hearts and tears in eyes. Upon the wreckage of this once fair place But not for long, soon, soon it dimmed away All vestige of its presence disappeared And, in its place, took form before our eyes Familiar scenes of life that we had known And we awake to find it but a dream



DOCTOR HENRY J GER ING Superintendent of In





### ST. LOUIS CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

Our own, our dear old school! thy praise we sing With deepest gratitude our hearts are filled. For lessons by thy tender care instilled. Which through the years have never ceased to ring Like fog bells on a rock bound coast: they bring A needed warning note: our souls are thrilled With dread of danger lurking near. So skilled Thy work, it taught with finished art the thing That men most need to know, how best to live The truth that makes them free to choose the life That more abundant is, untouched by strife Of warning passions—strong and fierce, constrained By love of righteousness themselves to give To service of mankind with wisdom trained

-W. J. S. Bruan.



Architect's Drawing of Grand Avenue Building



# EIGHTY YEARS OF GROWTH OF CITY AND SCHOOLS

By Mr. W. J.S. Bryan, Principal of Central High School Sept. 1895-June 1908

THE story of the founding and growth of a great and populous city is exceedingly interesting. The name of a street and its trend as one of a group of streets may be keys to unlock files of records of human activity and achievement or of disappointment and failure

This is especially true of such a city as St. Louis, which was at first settled by the adventur has spirits. It one nationality and transferred to the flag of an other country only to be ceded back again and later to be sold to still another country, all within the memory of men less than fifty years of age.

In sixteen hundred and seventy-three Father Marquette in his exploration of the Valley of the Mississippi floated down the Wisconsin River into the Father of Waters and laid the foundation of the claim of France to the great valley by the establishment of settlements near the banks of the mighty stream France was obliged to relinquish the cistern part of this claim to the English and the western part to the Spanish, and later, after Spain had returned it, was included to yield it to the United States all within the brief period of forty veits

What imagination can envisage the changes that would have been wrought in the history of the United States and of the states that lie in the vast territory between the Missessippi River and the Pacific Occin it other I rance or Spain had maintained possession of the land acquired

A brief sketch of the early efforts to provide school houses will serve as an introduction to the story of the growth of St. Louis and its great system of schools and to give a realistic background to the picture of the eighty veits that have clapsed since the establishment of a high school as the keystene of the arch of educational facilities, and as the completion of the framework of a system of public schools thus placed within the realh of the pointest member of the community and worthy the patronage of the richest, because equal to the best that the mind of man has produced for the education of the sins and daughters of free citizens of a democracy.

St. Louis from the beginning of its history as a part of the United States has been greatly blessed by the services of men of far reaching vision as to the purposes of education and of clear insight as to the means of securing such education for youth, men who were truly democratic and unselfish in their tireless labors for the accomplishment of their beneficent designs. Among the members of the Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor of the Territory of Missouri were men whose names are synonyms of service, men who were wisely appointed or elected to the positions of directors of the Board of Education, men who truly believed that a public office is a trust and not a source



of private graft, not an opportunity for individual gain or a stepping stone to greater remuneration or distinction

On the thirteenth of June, 1812, an act was passed by Congress directing the Surveyor General to cause a survey to be made of the outboundary of St. Louis and certain other towns in the Territory of Missouri and to reserve for the support of schools in the respective towns as much as one-twentieth of the lands within such outboundary.

This act may be said to have laid the material foundation of the St. Louis I'clin School System though its ineffectua, administration due to lack of tun is to make the survey and to dishonesty of private citizens and speculation in Judici lands greatly diminished the acreige of land finally secured after long delay and costly litigation often terminated by ruinous compromises of the Board. For a long period of years the time and energy of the Boards were expended in wearisome efforts to secure legislative action and judicial decisions to confirm them in the rightful possession of lands which Congress undenbid a intended them to secure without cost or delay or vexatious process of petition to Congress or state legislature or legal action conducted in the supreme court of the state or nation

So rich did the legacy of land seem to the legislators in the General Assembly of the State of Missouri that the schools of St. Louis were denied their share of the state fund for educational uses, which the population of the city should have secured for it. It was not until some years had been passed in financial embarrassment and distress that the legislature gave to St. Louis fair and just participation in the use of this fund, which should have been distributed in proportion to the number of children taught in the schools of St. Louis as compared with the whole number taught in the schools of the state

After twenty years of litigation less than fifty acres had been obtained by the schools, and nine-tenths of this was secured by compromise. This whole property yielded in 1854 a rental of \$14,500. The expense of litigation to precure these lands was approximately \$50,000 and the annual expenses of litigation was approximately \$1,500. The expense of counsel was \$1,000 a year.

In 1836 the consent of the citizens was obtained for the sale of the Commons and for the appropriation of one tenth of the proceeds to the establishment and support of the schools. These lands belonged to the city as a community as it had existed under the French and Spanish.

In December of that year two thousand dollars was appropriated for the creet on of each of two schools one on Fourth and Spruce the other on Lederal Street and Hickory, later Broadway and Cherry. In March a committee was appointed with power to contract for the building of two schoolhouses on these sites at a cost not to exceed \$3.500 apiece. The contract for each of these schools was let for \$3.17.1. The let selected for the northern's heed was found



plan selected and a two story building was creeted upon at. In this first creet on o, schoolhouses there was met the adverse claim to the lot selected which ted to a compromise depending on the result of litigation. The school on Fourth and Sprace called No. South was to be put in operation on the first Monda in April 1838, a date to be remember of No. 2. North was opened a test days later. The lack of revenue at this time is disclosed by the appointment of a committee to raise fands to the pasiment of the teachers salaries for the first quarter and \$48.001 was turned in to the Treasurer as the proceeds of a not 1 it \$1.000. The amount of salaries for the first quarter than \$48.001 was turned in to the Treasurer is the proceeds of a not 1 it \$1.000. The amount of salaries were defined on the first day of the quarter the amount due tor salaries were defined on the first day of the quarter the amount due tor salaries were defined on the first day of the quarter the amount due tor salaries were defined on the first day of the quarter the amount due tor salaries were defined on the first day of the quarter the amount due tor salaries were defined on the first day. The salaries male teachers at this time was \$900.000 a year; of female teachers. \$500.00

On the 10th of February, 1840, a committee was appointed to prepare plans for a schoolh base to be built on 51xth Street between Leeast and St. Charles on the western part of the city but this committee did not make a report. Another committee was appointed Feb. 4. [841] to precure the best and most medern plan for a scheelacuse. Their plan was approved and a centract was let the abuilding to list \$10.025 the creets in to be superintended by an architect at a cost of \$300.00. This school, No. 3, was opened in January, 1842.

Soon after the building of the northern school. No. 2, its location was cound to be and similar on account of the proximity of a market place and in May 184? The school was closed and removed to the passement of No. 3 and this senceth use No. 2 together with the grounds satt out ling it was lessed. The empartured financial condition of the Beard give rise to a proposition to discontinue the schools for a sour but this proposal was received and later had to a motion to reduce the salaries of teachers. It was however totally too list and school No. 2 and to rent the basement of No. 3 for \$300,000 a year. The school meanwhile was removed to Green Stonow Lucas Ave to rented property and was discontinued Dec. 31, 1842.

In June, 1843, it was decided to establish four schools in each of the six wards of the city one male and one temale Hemontary school and cac male and one temale Primary school and in a central part of the city a High Some and it was recommended to a horse to this plan strictly and carry it at or in time to time as the finances of the Board permitted.

In 1844 in pursuance of this plan a Primary School was opened in the basement of the Benton School (No. 3) on Sixth Street, in the Sixth Ward

In 1845 a Primary School was opened in the Fifth Ward on the corner of Franklin Ase and Sixth Street and the Clark School was but the Seventh Street between Hick ry and Labadic in the First Ward and the Villand School on Eighth and Howard, in the Sixth Ward



In 1848 the Jefferson School was opened early in October on the corner of Ninth and Wash Streets in the latth Ward and in the I had Ward a school was opened on the corner of Pine and Fifteenth Streets.

On March 15th, 1850, it was reported to the Board that a lot had been purchased in the First Ward on the corner of Fifth and Poplar Streets

Schools were epened on the corner of fifteenth and Pine in the I hird Ward and on I tilb and Poplar in the Lirst Ward. On I chruary 19, 1850, a committee was appointed to purchase a let in the Lirst Ward on Ann Avenue between 8th and 9th Streets, the site of the present Lafayette School. The school erected on this lot was opened on March 28th, 1853.

In 1817 Col. William Chambers, Major Thomas Wright, and William T. Christy donated a circular lot, 300 feet in diameter, to the inhabitants of St. Louis for school purposes. On this lot the Webster School was built and a tened on the first Monday in Leptuary 1853. This was the first site donated by private citizens.

In April. 1850, a Primary School was opened in St. George Market Hall, and in the autumn to, awing a Cirimmar School. In 1849 a Primary School was opened in the basement of a Church on Chambers Street discontinued when Webster School was opened in February 1853 and respend in September 1853. In 1849 a Primary School was opened in the Fifth Ward in a small church bought by Charles I. Tucker a member of the Board, and transferred to the Board.

In 1846 when the Clark and Mound Schools were built it was necessary for the Board to borrow \$6000, of which \$4000 was not paid until 1848

In 1851, when the Laclede Grammar School and the Eliot School were completed the Board found it necessity to borrow \$12.0.0 and obtained from the Legislature authority to issue bonds to that amount

In 1853 when the Latavette and Webster Schools were completed the Beard was in debt \$17,000, met partly by a loan of \$10,000 from the Bank of Missouri and partly by advances from the Treasurer

 May 9th the contract for the erection of the High School given by the Committee to Sign and Webster at \$43 (or) was centimed by the Board. Finally the total cost including heating highting and desired changes was \$47 [86][16] a large sum of money considering the himneral status. If the Beard at the time. The building was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on March, the twenty fourth 1856.

# EARLY AND LATER DEVELOPMENTS

The facts of the early material development of the St. Louis School System have been given with detail because then seam case fill that it, I am a first out the same that the same is a first out of the same is

The growth of the city is considered in two aspects or phases, its growth in extent or area in inhibitions of position. The considered in two aspects or phases, its growth in extent or area or area as recognized by acts of the State Legislature at irregular intervals of time 1822, 1839. 1841, 1855, 1870-1876.

# TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE GROWTH OF THE CITY OF ST LOUIS IN COMPARISON WITH THE HIGH SCHOOLS

This tabular statement presents side by side the growth of the City of St. Louis and of its first Schools slong and in a first property of the city of the city of St. Louis and of its times a companie, and the city of the

CITY	POPULATION	

HIGH SCHOOL BEGISTERATION

PATE	POPCLATI "	.5	IFC.	19gr.	SESSEDATI T	1	,	IT. & E.S.	ELECT.
2.90	77740				(72,		-		
1860	1 773	200	Spery	, L	240	402.	1		
¥1.0	*1/- +	, 191	- <del></del>	-	1 · x 27 )	2749	44	49) (6 x 72) (1.7 x 290)	270%
2.550	350552	1125	39688	125	\$36 (6 x 72) (1.5 x 290)	1115	GHE		21.0%
1790	₩¢0347	1745	1.505	11.	(2.3 ± 290)	2575	79.	2482 (40 x 72	,1
1500	575238	15/4	114601	Ship	1993 (E7 = 72) (6.5 ± 290)	2906		(5.1 x 290)	1394
1910	687029	119%	111791	195	5905 (82 ± 72) (20.3 ± 290)	2966			
1920	" 7 <u>[</u> 24 *	1124	6.5.0	1.25	(35.2 x 290)	172%	1592	2. 1.01 (1.03x '2 (1.03x '2.04)	1 %
1.10	\$2,207.2	10 %	4)1°	-	(50.5 x 290)	1435	4215	18873 (cb2x 72) (65 x 290)	1 .
	10.5 fold			305 ever, erovia	50 fold total growth	1135 ever growth		65 fold total	



# CITY LIMITS—ACTS OF LEGISLATURES

The City Limits of St. Louis at various times since its incorporation with date of acts in tlatures fixing the boundary lines, the southern, western, and northern boundaries, and square miles included within these lines of limitation

ST. LOUIS DES ILLINOIS 1780

Lombard St. (south)

Fourth St. (west) Franklin Ave. (north)

CITY OF ST LOUIS 1822 0.74 sq miles

Act of Legislature Appr-ved Dec. 9th 1822

Mill Creek (south) 7th St. (west) Northern line of Roy's Tower (north)

CITY OF ST. LOUIS 1839 0 15 sq. miles

Act of Legislature Approved Feb. 8th 1839

Mill Creek & Rutger St. Seventh St. (South)

(west)

Biddle St., Bdwy., and South line of Survey 671 (north)

CITY OF ST. LOUIS 1841 4.78 sq. miles

Act of Legislature Approved Feb. 15th, 1841

Louisa St. (south)

Eighteenth St. (west)

Dock St. (north

CITY OF ST. LOUIS 1855 13.94 sq. miles

Act of Legislature Approved Dec. 5th, 1870

Keokuk St. (south) 660 ft. west of Grand Ave. (west) Twsp. line (north)

CITY OF ST. LOUIS 1870 17.98 sq. miles

Act of Legislature Approved March 4th 1870

Walsh, Virginia, Delor (south)

660 feet west of Grand. (west)

Twsp. line (north)

CITY OF ST. LOUIS 1876 62 37 sq. miles

Act of Legislature Approved March 18th, 1875

Riversia Pra West of McConsland Av & Skinker Read River des Peres (north) (west) (south)

Lorty eight



#### NUMBER OF EACH KIND OF SCHOOL

A tabular statement of the varieties of schools existing at the end of each decade and the number of schools of each variety will well repay study by the resulting clarity of the conception of the system at the close of each decade

It may be of interest to note the number of schools white and colored of different kinds in the St. Louis system of Public Schools in operation in the various ten year periods beginning with 1840 and ending with 1930.

In the list of kinds of schools there are found today Teachers Colleges. High Schools. Vocational Schools. Intermediate Schools. Pre-Vocational Schools. Elementary Schools, and Special Schools

Teachers Colleges beginning with 1860	1.	-1.	- 1.	-1.		-1.	- 1,	2
High Schools beginning with 1860	1.	-1.	2.	2.	2.	5.	6,	7
Vocational Schools beginning with 1930								2
Intermediate Schools beginning with 1870		Ť.	2.	1.			1.	6
Pre-Vocational Schools beginning with 1930								- 1
Elementary Schools beg. with 1840 2.9, 3	23.	46.	68.	76.	86.	94.	101.	108
Special Schools beginning with 1910						9.	22.	30

These facts should be considered in connection with the census facts for the same ten year period to appreciate their significance.

#### GROWTH OF ENTIRE SCHOOL SYSTEM

This tabular statement shows the growth of the High Schools and the entire system of schools. It gives the number of teachers in the High Schools and in the Intermediate Schools with the corresponding enrollment for the tenth year of each decade beginning with 1860. It also gives the same facts for all the schools of the entire system, including the High Schools. The last line shows in a striking way the total growth for the whole period from 1860 to 1930.

	TEAC	HERS	PUPILS				ALL FORCE	s
DAFE	<b>2.</b> 5.	BT.	H.S.	1877	TEACHURS	ELGIS	AVE HEL	AVE.ATT.
1853			(72)					
1660	9		290		168	12215	7576	6850
1870	12	3	391	102	1/24	26113	17670	16277
1880	13	17	436	564	953	51241	37150	34321
1890	28	17	687	795	1154	58316	141.983	41159
1900	<del>6</del> 9		1993		1565	78263	61514	57108
1910	232		5905		2101	87931	72698	67908
1920	302	52	1021+	1592	2003	105771	93972	82795
1930	-29	145	14678	<b>L</b> 215	ردره	116202	105550	92091
	-7x3	574m 53x9	146=g= 50x290	5,44	172.05	11 (000)= 7 LL 1215	10-, 50- 13x7576	92691= 13xb880

#### INCREASE OF HIGH SCHOOLS AND THEIR LOCATION

A study of the location of high schools today discloses the intention to accommodate the pupils living in the various portions of the city, first at Fifteenth and Olive, then the center of the city. When the Central was built in 1856, no location was nearer to the center of population, and, when the new site was chosen forty years later, there were only thirty-seven pupils attending the High School who lived west of Grand Avenue, and fears were entertained that it would be many years before the new location would be accessible. In ten years the new building was quite inadequate for the numbers attending, and the McKinley was located on the south, twenty-one squares from Market Street; and the Yeatman, on the north, thirty-seven squares from Market and twenty-seven squares from the Central. The McKinley immediately proved too small and an addition of fourteen rooms was built the following year. It had been the desire of the Board that smaller High Schools of 1000 pupil capacity but more numerous should be erected nearer to the residence of pupils.

The Yeatman and McKinley were soon overcrowded beyond their capacity of 1000 or 1200, and the Central High School was found too small for the accommodation of pupils living to the west and southwest so the Soldan High School was located on Union and Kensington, but in spite of its size was unable to take over the southwest portion of the city.

In five years the demand of the southern and southwestern part of the city grew argent and were such that the Cleveland High School was opened September 1915 on Osceola and Grand with an enrollment of 1000 pupils, disproving the pronounced opinion that the McKinley would be able to satisfy all demands for some years to come

Still the demands for High School accommodation were heard and became more and more urgent until six years later it was decided to build a larger high school in the south and also in the north, and Roosevelt was opened in the south with McKinley serving as in Intermediate School. Beaumint in the north with Yeatman as an Intermediate School.

The tornado disaster still further complicated the housing problem. Six verts later the demand ter high school accommodations still pressing for solution led to the opening of the McKinley as a High School for the relief of the Roosevelt, and to the use of portable buildings to increase the capacity of other high schools



# LOCATION AND OPENING OF HIGH SCHOOLS

This tabular statement of the growth of the High Schools shows in column arrangement the names of the schools in chronological order of opening of which the date is given, and their location with reference to the river and Market Street, the dividing line or street from which north or south blocks and streets are numbered

# LOCATION OF EIGH SOTOOES DATE OF OPENING

		,	
Central	1853	6th bet.Locust & St.Charles	5 eq. no. of Market 6 sq. west of River
Central	1856 Feb.	Fifteenth & Clive	5 sq. no. of Market 15 sq. west of River
Central	1893	Grand and Windsor Pl.	10 sq. no. of Harket 36 sq. west of River
Central	1927	In Yeatman Bldg. (after tornado)	
McKinley	1904 Jan.	2156 Russell Ave.	21 sq. so. of Karket 23 sq. west of River
Teatman	1904 Sept.	3616 F. Gerrison Av.	37 sq. no. of Market 30 sq. west of River
Soldan	1909 Sept.	918 N. Union Blvd.	9 sq. no. of Market 53 sq. west of River
Cleveland	1915 Sept.	4352 Louisiana Ave.	14 sq. so. of Market 34 sq. west of River
Roosevelt	1925 Jany.	3230 Eartford	31 sq. so. of Market 34 sq. west of River
Beaunont	1926 <b>F</b> eby.	3836 Natural Bridge	37 eq. no. of Market 39 eq. west of River
Su der	1910 Sept.	4243 West Cottage	25 sq. no. of Market
Vashon	1927 <b>S</b> apt.	3026 Lacleds	Dividing Line 30 sq. west of River



#### OPENING OF NEW SCHOOLS

The growth in the facilities of education may be learned by reading the names of the schools published by the Board of Education in 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930 but not in the list of the years ten years previous

I rom these lists it appears that

26 schools were named in the 1860 list

30 additional in the 1870 list

40 additional in the 1880 list

21 additional in the 1840 list

30 additional in the 1900 list

4" additional in the 1910 list additional in the 1920 list

additional in the 1930 list

#### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

In this tabular statement of expenditures and receipts for the tenth year of each decade since 1850 there is shown striking increase in the beneficent work of education by which St. Louis contributed to the well being of those so blessed as to share in its influence direct and indirect communal and individual

	RECLIPES	ex ediul s
135=	\$ 67,388.55	\$ 11,653.95 including 11,930.95 Deficit 7/1/55
1300	215,428.07 including 4.751.64 CH. 7/./07	215.997.19
1870	1.010,083 26 including 9.470.29 C.O.H. 8/1/69	997,350,24
1830	1.002,330.25 including 369.39 C.O.R. 5/1/3	965,200.99
1890	1,196,572.70 including 57,760.02 C.O.H. 7/1/89	1,051,214.18
1900	2.130.541.31 including 200.808.76 C.O.E. 7/1/99	1,971,502,77
1910	4,377.534.95 including 171.024.93 C.O.E. 7/1/09	4,109,861.53
1920	8,004,171.05 including 1,579,918.78 C.O.H. 7/1/19	6,473,074.57
1930	15,671,006.85 including 5,642,417.80 C.O.H. 7/1/29	13,335,342,40
	1854 - 1930 149 fold 1860 - 1930 60 fold	1854 - 1930 7 5:14 1860 - 1930 1 fel



#### THE FACULTY

The subjects named are those taught by each teacher during the current term

STEPHEN A DOUGLASS MARY A DOVLE Prim par D H WEIR Prop. pul. ROSINE DICKMAN oter European Historia Larry European Hocora LORRETTO C AMEND Proces En M. M. BAILEY Verbanical Dearing MARY L. BECK recon Literature GEORGE A BLUTHARDT Rand Chorus Da IR ... BOWIN VIRNON J BRADBURN and Forty Ear pean RAIPH E BUTCHER Cragraphy ELMER H CHRISTENSON PPNA 4 ROY V COLFEY Box kheeping ermercial Law Junior Business Training

VEST DAV S Public Spraking Erg t reat as Compos Oras Exp. FONA V DELINIERE Imenian History OSCAR C DETERING Lypeariting Buckheeping Junior Business Training INABEL S. DOLCH.

Latri European History

Larly European History

JI NNIE M. CROWDER

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I PRAEE MER MARJOR E E Stemography Lupeuriting Januar Business Training ALERED FRIEDLI ALLIZE HAACK gerrar Face of the L LLIAN M HELTZELL KARIN F JANSSON Sponish JAMES MCLAIN JONES Farty European History CHAS H KELBAUGH Buckkeeping Jumos Bus new Training LOUIS M KITTLAUS, SR ar Ente ar in 4 P al Education 11. 1 grbra AMELIA C KRAG L MMA LANGENBERG German

AGNES I. LODWICK Set and Art Ac I ORRAINE LOWRY Fraf i LEVI HARRIS MARKI NI Geometry Algebra FLLES T. MARRIOTI Vanua Training KATHERINE MARTINI Later European It story PAUL G MALIER FRANCES J MOOK Rome Leonornia Re-KATHER NE MURRAY Frahish Facily European History ROLAND F. NEUMANN Pruned Education MAREL OF MATE AD American Hossies Later European Hoss MARY V OSBERN Iront ELISABETH J PARKER Fremet JOSEPH F POWELL Screen H : Commercial Lan Inner Business Training I HARAN I RANDALL l uncuriting Junior Business Training LUZABITH G RICE English. HARRY I ROACH

Company on Machinery that Express we FOW VAN LANDIGIND Lyebra Geometry I R VERTREES Mechanical Drawing EDITH VOLKMANN AD WALK NS Hi logu MARTIN C. WILSON in Algelia NADINE FACILR GLADYS WALTON + William BONNA NIEDRINGHAUS I bear on JOSEPH A. SSKWOR Supplies. ANNA L. ITEN Nurse DR A H MYERD CK School doctor for Boys DR KATHERINE SCHAAL School doctor for Girls Ste H / MARY E HUNTER Lunch Room Manager

R E Scott

from try

H B SMITTLIE

1 gebra Togunomet y

Grography From m s

CATHERINE Z S LITTAN e Enumer

HAROLD E. SPROSS

Vacable Geome ru Manual Training

LAURAR THOMURI

In the Diamond Jubilee Number of the West DBLACK published in 1928 there appeared the names of all the teachers who had at any time, up to that date, been connected with the Central High School. From 1928 to date, the following named teachers have been members of the Central Faculty

English.

BESSIE G ROSS

M M BAILEY MABEL E. BOSS VERNON J BRADBURN M S Brown RALPH E BUTCHER PAUL H CONANT RUTH COULSON MARY A. DOYLE MARTHA GERDES AELIZE HAACK

WALLACE C. GUNDLACH, LUCY MCGUIGAN EMILY HELBIG KARIN E JANSSON W R. JASPER ROY IVAN JOHNSON LOUIS W. KITTLAUS. JR MARGARET KNIGHT LORRAINE LOWRY LEVI HARRIS MARKLAND STELLA G REESS KATHERINE MARTINI

PAUL G MILLER CAROLINE MORFELL KATHERINE MURRAY BONNA NIEDRINGHAUS L F PINKUS JOSEPH E POWELL BESSIE RECHT DAVID REISS

F11ZABETH G. RICE HARRY F ROACH BESSIF G ROSS THOMAS J RUCKER HAROLD E. SPROSS LAURA R. THOMURE J R VERTREES EDITH VOLKMANN MARTIN G. WILSON



### MY BRAIN

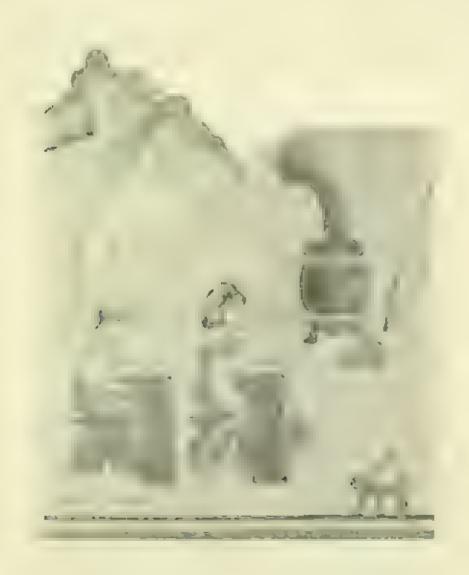
By Josephine Tamalis, '35

My brain is such a curious thing—
It does surprise me so!
Why, it forgets the things I learned
A little while ago.
And all at once remembers what
It thought I didn't know!

I like to walk all by myself
When evening skies grow pink.
And 'way beyond the distant hills
To watch the great sun sink.
And listen carefully to hear
lust what my brain will think.

Then when I go to bed at night
When all the bright stars gleam.
The thoughts at play within my brain
Like little fairies seem
I he real still and wonder so
What I am going to dream

It surely is a curious thing—
But then it's lovely, too.
Though I have known it all my life
It always seems quite new,
For I can never tell just what
My brain is going to do!





### ST. LOUIS SCHOOLS

By Myetle Prophet. '33

HE oldest high school west of the Mississippi River—eighty years old. Lebraary 11 1933 this Centra High School.

Louis since the founding of the High School in 1853. The advance of the educational facilities has been rapid. Today in keeping with the modern trend, the young St. Louisan is offered every present-day convenience and advantage that will contribute in any way to his mental, social, and physical advancement. Let us live again in this review the eighty years of Central's life; let us pay homage to those persons who have devoted their lives so that Central might continue; and let us ponder over the fates of those thousands of young men and young women who have passed from the portals of the school.

The classes of 1933, too, will soon be included in the history of Central and its cherished traditions will be carried on by their successors. They, also, will leave the school behind and venture into the future. Some will return and carry on their work in the school, others will make a name in the professional world for themselves, and others will live the life of the multitude and carry on the fundamental work of the world outside of the professions

#### HISTORY OF CENTRAL

It was in February, 1853, that the first floor of the Benton School building was set aside for the purpose of housing St. Louis's first high school. Then, on the fourth day of the same month, the high school held the first meeting of classes with one principal, four teachers, and seventy-two pupils. Two years later the High School was moved from the Benton School to the new building at 15th and Olive streets. The dedication of the building was held on March 24, 1856. Amid great excitement, the first commencement exercises were held in June, 1858, when thirteen pupils were graduated from the High School. A bronze memorial tablet now marks the site of the school.

In 1861, after the outbreak of the Civil War, the schools, including the High School, were closed for several weeks. The registration during the next four years did not increase. It is readily perceivable that the cause of this deficiency was the prostration of the entire school system. The recovery from this calamity was quite rapid in the lower grades, but the High School, which suffered most, and which it had required years of patient labor to acquire, recuperated more slowly. By 1865 the enrollment began to grow steadily, and this year the graduating class contained twenty-seven members. By the year 1868, it was seen that the High School had nearly recovered from the effects of the war. The members in the higher classes had increased. The graduating class of this year, forty-two in number, was by far the largest ever graduated from the High School.







High School

By this time the accommodations of the High School rendered it necessary to make use of the basement, which was not suited for school purposes. It was proposed that either the school authorities raise the standards of admission to the High School and introduce higher branches into the grammar school, or divide the fourth story of the building. then being used as one large assembly room. The last course was decided upon, for it was thought wiser and more advantageous to the pupils to have all the pupils at the Central High School. This plan was adopted by the Board, and four convenient rooms were added, the dark rooms in the basement being dispensed with. The High School was built for the accommodation of 400 pupils; so branch schools were established to relieve the High School. The locations were chosen that would best accommodate the younger pupils

trom the whole city. In 1872, four branch schools were in use and were located as a way The Polytechnic Building on the and Chestnut streets the building on Christy Avenue, between 16th and 17th streets: The Peabody School Building, on 18th and Carrol streets: and The Douglass School. The pupils were admitted into the branch schools upon the same terms and on the same standards as the former applicants were admitted to the High School

It was in January, 1880, that mid-term commencement exercises were held for the first time in the history of the High School in Saint Louis twenty nine pup Is being awarded diplemas. This custom of having classes graduate twice a year has been in vogue ever since. In June of this year, a class of sixty-one pupils completed their courses in the High School.



The twenty-fifth anniversary of the first graduation was celebrated on June 14, 1883. The grand total of graduates for the twenty-five years was 1138.

All the classes that graduated from the High School between 1888 and January, 1900, held their graduating exercises in the Music Hall of the Exposition Building on 14th and Olive streets, the June class of 1893, 108 in number, being the last to graduate from the old high chool building. The year's enrollment numbered 1645

A lot located on Grand Avenue near Finney was purchased in April, 1885, for the site of a new high school. For a while there was considerable doubt as to whether the location was not too far west. Carefully gathered statistics showed that about two-thirds of the students lived within a radius of a mile and a half of the selected site. In the fall of 1886, contracts for excavation and foundation wall were awarded, and the work of building was begun. On account of the lack of funds, the foundation stood until 1890, when an interest



Central High School
Present Site: Yearman Building on Grand Avenue, 1926-1933

in the new high school was revived and the erection of the building on the old foundation was begun. In September, 1893, the building was ready for occupancy. It contained sixty rooms, of which eight were large study halls, each accommodating from 170 to 200 pupils. Thatteen hundred pupils could be scated in the new auditorium. The building was dedicated September 2, 1893.



To truth and its holy cause to the dissemination of the noblest and best treasures of human knowledge, to intelligence, to the development of every civic and private virtue in the young, to the refinement of thought and manner, the people of our city have dedicated these halls. May the efforts of teachers and pupils in this building be ever devoted to the best service of the people in the cause of education

Now pupils who had hitherto been scattered over four different buildings were united in one large unit. There were sixty-four teachers in the new high school. The January class of 1894 was the first to graduate from the new building. After 1900, the commencement exercises were held in the Odeon building, and this practice was continued until 1909. Beginning in 1910 and continuing until 1925, the graduation exercises were held in the auditorium of the Grand Avenue building

Central High School celebrated the Seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding on February 11, 1928. A banquet and a mass meeting in honor of this occasion were attended by nearly 3000 alumni. The total number of graduates was then 9,492

On October 4, 1927, Central was moved into the Yeatman building after the tornado struck the old Central building. Eleven graduating classes have passed from Central's fold since it has settled in the Yeatman building. These classes have increased the alumni until it is now more than 10,000. The enrollment of 1931-1932 was 1800 in the Yeatman building, which accommodates only 900 pupils; therefore portable buildings were resorted to for relief.

#### HISTORY OF THE OTHER HIGH SCHOOLS

The year of 1933 found Saint Louis with one of the most elaborate forms of high-school organization. The growth of high schools in Saint Louis has been very rapid in recent years. Until 1904 there was but one high school in the city for white pupils. Since that time, as Mr. Bryan has recorded in his article on the history of Saint Louis schools, the Blewett Intermediate school is now relieving the Soldan. The ninth and tenth grades are taught at the Blewett

Saint Louis has established six academic high schools for white students and two for colored students. These schools are all filled to capacity. In January, 1933, eight hundred and forty-nine students received diplomas from our various high schools. Every advantage is afforded the pupils. Books, paper, pencils, and all necessary materials are furnished free by the Board of Education. The finest teaching talent in the country is employed, every high school has a campus for athletic work for both the boys and girls, and two of the schools are turnished with swimming pools. Our eighty veits of progress in the high schools has been such as to make all our citizens sit up and say, "Well done."

#### THE HARRIS TEACHERS COLLEGE

At the beginning of Mr. Soldan's superintendency, the teachers for the grades were sapplied entire softom graduates of the Normal Course which was one of the fourteen courses offered by the one high school in the city. In 1898 there



were several hundred graduate teachers from this course on the waiting list for positions in the Saint Louis Public Schools. From this list the schools could be supplied with teachers for five or six years. The disadvantage of having such a long interval between graduation from the normal work and the call into service were apparent. Because the supply of substitutes was growing, the Board



Washington University
Washington Avenue and 17th Street—1861

closed the Normal Course until need for a further supply of teachers was felt. In his report for 1901-1902, Superintendent Soldan called attention to the approach of the need for teachers and outlined a plan for a Normal School. As a result of this recommendation, the Harris Teachers College, situated on Theresa and Park avenues, was erected. The cost of the site and building. known as the Harris Teachers College, was about

\$165,000. The work was taken up in the new quarters in September, 1905.

The entrants were required to have a standard high-school diploma. One year at the Harris Teachers College was devoted entirely to professional study. In addition to the work of the College faculty with the young women in the college, the faculty offered, after school hours, courses in professional and cultural subjects to the teachers already engaged in the teaching profession. Between forty and fifty per cent of all teachers in the schools took advantage of these opportunities. Later on, a summer-school term of five weeks was opened, with a faculty made up from the corps of the Teachers College and other lecturers of national reputation. It would not be easy to decide which has been the stronger power exerted by the College—its work in training young teachers, or its work in aiding and stimulating the teachers already in the field

#### THE UNIVERSITIES

Besides its six high schools for white students, its Vocational High School and its Teachers College, the people of Saint Louis are proud, indeed, of their two magnificent universities—The Washington University and the Saint Louis University.

Washington, one of the greatest universities of the West, was founded in 1853, the same year as Central, and opened under its present name in 1857. It has grown with the city of St. Louis from a small seminary in a trading post to a powerful institution. Today, the main campus, on a plateau overlooking



Academic Procession, June, 1931

the city, embraces 155 acres and has twenty-six buildings. The university has a faculty of 656 members and an annual student enrollment of approximately 7500. The original charter of the University was granted on February 22. 1853. It was to bear the name of Eliot Semi nary in honor of the Reverend William G. Eliot, a leading citizen. The corporation, however, renamed it Washington Institute in 1854, and this. too, was changed three years later to Washington University.

The first educational work was carried on at an evening school for boys, during the winter of 1854-55. This evening school, and a day school which had been in operation for some time before this period, were carried on

by the same teachers until September, 1856, when a new building was completed and occupied by the day school. The entire care of the evening school was later assumed by the Public School Board

The formal inauguration of the University took place on the 23rd of April, 1857. The Honorable Edward Everett of Massachusetts delivered an oration on academic education, in the Mercantile Library Hall. This was the same Edward Everett who spoke at Cettysburg Pennsylvania, when President Lincoln delivered his famous "Gettysburg Address." The first college degrees were granted in 1862. Since that time, the university has grown steadily, receiving additional endowments and adding new departments. In 1894, a tract of land was purchased just outside of the city limits, northwest of Forest Park. The generosity of the citizens of St. Louis made it possible to adopt plans for building and to begin work at once. The new site has been in the possession of the University since January 30, 1905.

Washington University has, at present, thirteen divisions, all co-educational except the school of nursing. The institution has excellent laboratory equipment and the libraries contain 318.408 volumes. Throughout its history, the University has enjoyed competent leadership and the financial support of St. Louis's most distinguished citizens. Among the University's distinguished graduates are the following: Mr. Charles Nagel, who was Secretary of Commerce and Labor under President Taft: Mr. Dwight Davis, former Secretary of War and Governor-General of the Phillippines; Senators Roscoe Patterson and Harry B. Hawes; former Governor Henry S. Caulfield: and a long list of others. Among the priceless possessions of the University Library is a document of about 1100 words intimately concerned with the life of George Washington It was one of the many gifts of the late William K. Bixby, who also presented to the library at various times, three other volumes containing letters and notes of the Washingtons. The University owes much of its recent progress to the liberal financial and and untiring energy of Robert S. Brookings

In 1823, twelve Jesuits set out from the Jesuit House in Whitemarsh, Maryland and after an adventurous journey, they reached the Vississippi River just opposite St. Louis. The travelers were profoundly impressed by the mag-



St. Louis University in 1858 Vinth Street and Weshington Avenue

nificent spectacle presented by the "great river." A day or two after their arrival, the Jesuits established them selves in three log cabins lying about seventeen miles northwest of St. Louis. Here they opened a school for Indian boys, receiving their first pupils in 1824. Four years later, a few sons of prominent St. Louis families were sent to the "Indian Seminary." Previously a desire had been expressed among the people of St. Louis and throughout Missouri, that a college should be

opened in St. Louis. The Jesuits were transferred to a lot on 9th street and Christy (now Lucas) Avenue, which had been donated by a Catholic gentleman towards the establishment of a college. The adjoining property was purchased and in 1828 ground was broken for a three-story building. The building taked south towards the high road leading to St. Charles and looked out on a vista of weedy ponds and suburban farms.



The new building was not quite completed when its doors were opened and classes begun in it on November 2, 1829, with thirty boarders and 120 non-boarders registered. By the year 1831 the number of boarders had steadily increased, and it became manifest that additional room was necessary. It was in



First Ward School House, 1843

of Missouri granted the new institution a charter and changed its name to the St Louis University. Degrees of graduation were first conferred by the University at the annual commencement of 1834 upon three students During the first ten years, there were twelve graduates and the faculty numbered nineteen

Were among the most prominent objects of the city, and the institution exercised a great moral influence over society in the town. Distinguished visiters who came to the city were usually given a reception at the college, by request of promi-

The outbreak of the Civil War made its influence felt on the fortunes of the St. Louis University. Many of the students were from the Southern States, chiefly Louisiana, and when the Federal authorities, on May 10, 1861, seized upon a recruiting camp for the Confederate army known as Camp Jackson the excitement among the Southern students because very intense and they were impatient to go south before communication should be cut off. It was judged expedient to allow the students to depart. After a year of greatly decreased enrollment the sessions of 1862-1863 opened with increased number of students despite the ensuing evils and disasters of the times which had cost the institution the loss of all its Southern patronage

Property on Grand Avenue, between Lindell and West Pine, was purchased by the University in 1867. The college was transferred to this site in 1888 and the old premises were sold. The St. Louis University is the oldest university in the Louisiana Purchase territory and it has grown with the city. Today the institution embraces fifty-five buildings. The present-day enrollment of the University numbers some 6000 students with a faculty of 600 members

#### THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

The Vocational School, organized thirteen years ago, has grown to be the finist vocational school in the country. After the Smith Hughes Act was passed

nent citizens



in 1918, the Board of Education organized a group of continuation classes which were scattered through the city high schools, grade schools, and rooms furnished by stores and factories. These scattered classes were the nucleus of the Herbert S. Hadley Vocational School, which, with its enrollment of 2700, stands as a monument to better vocational training and a memorial to Herbert S. Hadley.

#### GRADE SCHOOLS

All the schools in early St. Louis were French ones. The master held his school in one room. Usually the boys and girls went to different schools. The schools were all private and a fee was charged.

In 1838, the first public schools were opened, one at 4th and Spruce and the other on Broadway and Cherry Streets. Each school had two rooms. Each had two principals, one for the boys and one for the girls. There were about 350 pupils enrolled in the two schools. They were not free—for each pupil was charged \$250 each quarter. Since Mr. Bryan's article gives an excellent review of the grade schools, we shall not discuss that topic.

Besides the grade schools for the normal pupil, St. Louis supports nine schools for the mentally handicapped. Here, besides the academic branches, all types of manual training work are featured. There are several types of schools for the physically handicapped. At the Michael School, on 4568 Forest Park Boulevard, the crippled children are cared for. Busses are furnished to transport the children to and from school. The pupils receive remedial medical aid under competent directors. The pupils may complete their high-school work at the Michael School. The physically handicapped who are predisposed to anamia or to tuberculosis are cared for at the Porter Open Air school, at 5436 Natural Bridge Avenue; the Taussig Open Air, at 1540 S. Grand; and the Resident Open Air at 199 E. Cleveland Avenue. Teachers are furnished to the children at the City Hospital, the Koch Hospital, the St. Louis Children's Hospital the Misse are Expired Libertupies and the Shriners Hospital. The morally delinquent are cared for at the Bellefontaine Farms and the House of Detention.

#### PRIVATE SCHOOLS

The private schools of St. Louis comprise a large and important part of the educational system of St. Louis. The best known of these schools are included in the survey of schools.

Perhaps the best known is the Mary Institute, which is a preparatory school for girls between five and eighteen years of age. It is operated under the charter of the Washington University. It was established in 1859, as an undenominational school of high standards in college preparation, and general cultural courses are maintained

Hosmer Hall was established in 1884 as a girls' school. It was under private management until 1916 when the Alumni took it over, financed it, and



erected a building that was first occupied in 1918. Mrs. Elma H. Benton was appointed principal of Hosmer in 1919. However, she resigned from this position in December, 1932, and plans to resume work at Robert's College in Constantinople

The St Louis Country Day is a preparatory school for boys up to the age of eighteen years. It was established in 1917. An extensive building program has been carried on since 1921. Nearly all the boys who finish at Country Day enter Harvard, Princeton, or Yale

Miss Evans's Co-educational School was established in 1910. It meets special needs of normal children, who, through loss of time from school, need special individual attention and instruction

John Burroughs School was established in 1923. It was opened by a group of St. Louis parents who were interested in modern educational ideals. Vir Aiken who has had charge since its establishment has surrounded limited with a group of highly-trained teachers.

The Principia School was established in 1898 by Mrs. Mary Kimball Morgan. The classes are small, and separate faculties are maintained for the Upper and Lower schools. These conveniences provide excellent opportunities for the students

St. Louis has eighty-eight Catholic parochial schools and twenty-two Lutheran schools

St. Louis has long been nationally known as the leader among cities in its school system. There is no type of education that has not been developed to a high degree. We have finely equipped grade and high schools for the normal child we have the Special Schools for the mentally bandicapped, and the Open Air Schools for the physically handicapped.

In eighty years the progress of the schools has been rapid and steady. The movements have ever been forward and never have we lost any progress we have made. We have had able, capable, and conservative leaders to whom our schools stand as a glorious monument





SCIENCE



## THE RIVER DES PERES DRAINAGE PROJECT

By Sylvia Hume

In 1876 when St. I ours pushed its boundaries out to its present, its limits and included the River Des Peres, (River of the Fathers, and so called by French Jesuit missionaries), the stream was small, clear, and clean, the surrounding land was covered with forest, and little damage resulted from its overflow. But with the opening of industrial sites, improvement of existing highways, extension of tramways, the construction of higher type pavement, and the general use of the automobile, the city's populace moved westward but the last losts years almost the entire expansion of the city has taken place in the valley of the River Des Peres, and the stream became an uncontrolled and common dumping ground for industrial and domestic waste

Since it became apparent that St. Louis was harboring a growing menace to health and convenience, in 1905 the construction of four large sewers was begun. Only one, completed in 1913, can be said to have been contemplated as part of a permanent plan.

After data was obtained and a comprehensive report submitted to and approved by the president of the department in 1916, there was left to be considered the manner of financing the improvement. It was decided that the estimated cost of six million dollars should be supplied by bond issue. For various reasons it was not until 1923 that there was passed a bond issue including an item of eleven million dollars for the River Des Peres improvement. Since few changes had been made in the original plans, the department was prepared, and construction began in March, 1924.

Now the project is practically completed after eight years of labor and nineteen miles of sinuous stream have been replaced with thirteen miles of structure. For four miles of its stretch through the city's western residential district and Forest Park, the ugly untuly river has been contined within concrete conduits. The backfill on the conduits will be allowed to settle for two years and then the city plans to build a roadway. Des Peres Boulevard, over the closed construction from the western city limits through Forest Park



# THE ADVANCE OF SCIENCE DURING THE LIFE OF CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

Pof chemistry took place two years previously when Lavoisier introduced the balance into experimental work to determine the nature of metallic corrosion or rusting in his famous twelve-days experiment

The parallel development of the exact sciences contemporaneous with the growth of our nation has given it a culture unique in the history of the world. The growing tendency to emphasize the material accomplishments should not blind us to the spiritual contributions of this development of the exact sciences.

The growth of the American system, based upon the expanding field of vision secured through the development of these sciences is the brightest chapter yet written into human history. Contrary to popular belief, the increase in human knowledge has never for a single mement centracted the spiritual herizon of human kind but has pruned the superstitious excrescences acting as barnacles upon the human spirit and has given it vision and power of flight into the limitless realms of its possibilities.

Not least among the offsprings of this union of a free young government with the spirit of scientific inquiry was that child born in the heart of the nation in 1853, then its western frontier. To show that this patentage is unquestioned, let us quote from its birth certificate.

"Resolved that a High School be established, the course of instruction in which shall occupy four years and comprise the following studies: Higher Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Surveying, including Navigation Analytical Geometry Civil Engineering Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Mineralogy, Geology, History of the United States, Constitution of the United States English Analysis and Composition Rhetoric German, French, and Latin Languages, Mental Philosophy."

On February 11, 1853, the first class of the first public high school west of the Father of Waters was actually begun. From the above resolution of the St. Louis Board of Education, it can be seen that the growing consciousness of the part that the sciences were to play in the development of our city and country was well crystalized at this time

The progressive death of feudalism and monarchy during this period of history is a natural outcome of the freeing of the human mind by the development of the scientific spirit and the knowledge growing out of this spirit of objective impartial inquiry.

Auspicious for the beginning of secondary education in St. Louis was the accumulation of brilliant work in all the sciences in the last quarter of the eighteenth, and the first half of the nineteenth century

To the accumulated brilliant work in physics of the eighteenth century, including the researches of Count Rumford denying the caloric theory of heat must be added that of Dr. J. R. Mater of Heilborn publishing a paper in 1842 on the mechanical equivalent of heat. In this paper he described the first attempt to determine the height through which a body must fall to raise the temperature of an equal quantity of water one degree

. 3

In 1853, two years subsequent to the beginning of Central High School. Helmholtz computed the total heat resulting from the condensation of the sun and the planets from an original initial density of zero to the present condition. He computed that only about 1 454th part of the original energy remains as such and that the heat which has already been dissipated into space would raise the temperature of a mass of water equal to that of the sun and planets to a temperature of twenty-eight millions of degrees centigrade.

During this time, study of the flow of heat from the interior of the earth enabled Sir Wm. Thompson to determine between reasonable limits the interval since the earth began to solidify

In 1850 Foucault measured the time required by light to travel over a distance of about 20 meters. Time is about 1 15000000 second, an interval that bears about the same relation to the second that the second does to six months. This measurement was made possible by a method used by Wheatstone in determining the duration of an electric spark.

I traday had paved the way for the idea that the medium that transmits light is also concerned with the transmission of electrical and magnetic action. His work between 1831 and 1841 resulted in establishing the idea that inductive action is communicated from point to point in space.

Clerk Maxwell brilliantly expounded this electromagnetic theory mathematically, and paved the way for the discovery of electromagnetic waves upon which modern wireless communication is based. In 1888, Hertz first succeeded in producing and detecting waves set up by a spark discharged from a large induction coil and condenser. The condenser consisted of two metallic spheres thirty centimeters in diameter. This he did by reflecting them from a zinc plate and thus producing stationary waves by the combination of the primary and the reflected waves. The waves he thus succeeded in producing were 5.55 meters in length

Spectrum analysis has been developed during the period of the beginning of Central High School. Fraunhofer discovered the dark lines of the solar spectrum in 1817. It was not until 1866 that Bunsen and Kirchoff suspected the significance of the dark lines

Langley found that only one-fifth of the energy of the solar spectrum is from visible radiations. In the visible part of the spectrum the luminous and heating effects rise and fall together. All the dark lines are of lower temperature



The greatest development in any one branch of physics during the life of Central High School has been that of electricity and magnetism. Oersted Arazo and Ampere discovered that the space around a current of electricity is a magnetic field. They studied the directive action of currents upon magnetic needles and upon other currents. Out of these studies grew the needle telegraph. Sturgeon made the first electromagnet.

The application of Faraday's great discovery of 1831 has developed by leaps and bounds within the history of Central High School. It was not, however, until about thirty years after the founding of Central High School that Edison's invention of the incandescent light gave impetus to the development of the industry on a grand scale. The application of the electric motor to city transportation came as an advance step following the development of power stations for lighting purposes. It was in 1873 that it became apparent that the electric dynamo was reversible. This of course laid the foundation for the mechanical applications of the electric current that today drives our trolley cars, sweeps our floors, washes our clothes and runs on an ever-increasing scale our power machines of industry.

The first telephone was constructed and operated by Philipp Reis in 1861 and 1862. He named the instrument a telephone. Bell modified the Reis receiver, making the armature in the form of an iron disc and used the same instrument for a transmitter.

One of the graduates of Central High School, Herbert Swope, is President of the General Electric Company. This company maintains a research laboratory at Schenectady. New York, that is contributing to the field of pure science as well as to the problems of the engineering adaptation to the pencine of manking

In 1895 Roentgen discovered x-rays. The far reaching consequences of the discovery threaten today to revolutionize the most fundamental of our former concepts of time, space, matter, mass, and energy as well as the nature of atoms, substances, and chemical changes.

It directed attention to radiant phenomena, and Bequerel's investigation of uranium salts quickly followed. The work of Soddy, the Curies, Rutherford, Lewis, Langmuir, and Bohr on the fundamental nature of atoms was a logical sequence.

The daguerreotype of 1839 was followed by the wet plate process of 1850 in photography. Dry plates were first shown possible in 1854

Outstanding in biology during this eighty years is the contribution of Pasteur to the field of medicine in showing the relationship of bacteria and protozoa as a cause of contagious and infectious diseases. This has led to a science of biology, serology, and preventative medicine. His successful treatment of hydrophobia and anthrax, as well as his saving the grape and silk-worm industry of France from ruin by disease, are but high spots of his researches.



He scientifically refuted the then prevalent notions of spontaneous generation of life. This occurred in the early decades of Central High School.

The secentific plant breeding of I ather Burbank needs but to be mentioned. He removed the seeds from the orange and the spines from the cactus by breeding

Besides this, in biology we will merely mention some of the developments. The work of Gregor Mendel of Brun, Austria, in the early sixties of the nine-teenth century is the most scientific contribution to this field, and has led early in the twentieth century to the foundation of the science of genetics. The physiological chemical studies of enzymes, endocrines, and vitamines serve to show the direction of study of a functional nature in biology. Darwin's work furnished an improved basis for classification, and his unifying principles of development were also felt within the period of our history

Space prevents adequately to describe the advance in methods of study of carthquakes and volcances weather observation and prediction magnetic surveys oceanographic studies. Descent to great depths in the ocean in a steel ball, the bathosphere, and ascent into the stratosphere, by means of the aluminum ball to maintain pressure are developments of but yesterday. Means for human descent to the great depths of the ocean such as the Tuscarora deep, travel through the stratosphere at unthought-of speeds merely await further engineering refinements.

between Helmholtz's computed age of the earth and that demanded by the paleontologist and the geologist to account for the lithographic history of the earth. By the slow release of energy due to radioactive disintegration of materials the leng period of sustained heat and life history can be accounted for. Not only that, but chemical analysis of the products of radio action has furnished a direct measure for proving a minimum greater antiquity for the earth than was formerly attributed to it by Helmholtz's computations

One gram of uranium after it has produced the equilibrium proportion of radium, gives off helium at the rate of one cubic centimeter in sixteen million veirs. Since the mineral tergusonite contains twenty six centimeters of accumu lated helium for every gram of uranium, the samples of this mineral must be at least four hundred and sixteen millions of years old. This establishes the earth as much older than the one hundred million years previously ascribed to it

The work of Lorentz and Einstein in establishing new concepts of time and spice till within this period. Thus the main point of their work is to show that not only is reality in the physical world a function of the objectivity and condition of the thing under observation but physical measurements are relative rather than absolute. Their analysis destroys all the old absolutes. It is an extension and a more exact representation of the inductively observed facts of nature. Thus such new ideas must be added, as that dimensions and mass are functions of relative velocity. Whenever the relative velocity of the thing



observed to the observer approaches an appreciable fraction of the velocity of light, these must be allowed for, in celestral mechanics, physics, and in engineering

Aston's work on positive ray analysis. Rutherford's work on exploding atoms. Plank's work on black body radiation is beyond the scope of this article, but suffice it to say that they all lead to a single conception of our physical universe in which. (1) the electric nature of matter. (2) the quantum theory of radiation. (3) the relativity of time, space, and mass are but fundamental statements of various aspects of a unified physical system.

With this development of physical and spiritual power, the economic, social and political world has not kept pace. We need leaders with vision. Any political economic or social leader that complains of the advance of the physical sciences, and blames them for the present condition of the world has neither foresight, hindsight, nor present clear vision; for these developments of the sciences have wrought a fundamental change in the conditions of stabilizing society. America today needs a scientific alphabet, historians sheared of their accumulated prejudices and warped visions a simplified legal system adapted to the diversified concine system and not based upon the simple homogeneous economy that obtained in the early days of our government.

It needs bankers and business men, not expedientists, but those who have fundamental intellectual and moral integrity, and above all teachers and statesmen who can think clearly, see broadly, act unselfishly, and study deeply. These leaders must be broadly educated, not merely trained. They must possess natural ability and a vision of humanity and a humanism that transcends prejudices and specialties, and they must have power to simplify our overorganized system. The world today needs a spiritual renaissance.

There are but two lines of development. Either the world will be reorganized on a basis of reason, humanity, and justice or civilization will be wrecked by its nutreds prejudices and special organizations. Then indeed can the poem of Edna Vincent Millay, "The Epitaph on the Race of Man," be considered prophetic

Material collected by Helen Cassimates
Revised and extended by sponsor, Mr. M. C. Wilson

# THE BEGINNINGS OF SCIENCE IN ST. LOUIS

By Howard Williams, '33

As one of the leading scientific cities of America, St. Louis owes its distinction to the early inception of scientific study here. Long before 1853, St. Louis gave serious attention to study of a scientific nature, not only of the fauna, flora, geography and natural history but also of the pur sciences and medicine long before St. Louis was large enough to be called a city, it was the scientific center of the Middle West and West. Therefore, since it seems impossible to speak



adequately of the development of science in St. Louis since 1853, the founding of Central High School without regard to its beginnings, we take the liberty in this article of dealing with its early advancement as well as with its later progress

The selection of St. Louis as a base for scientific study is largely due to its location. St. Louis was the gateway to the West for the fur traders and for westbound caravans, and therefore it became the base for scientific expeditions to the West. Its location near the many Indian mounds, long a subject of



In overland team on its way west from Missouri to the Far West

St. Louis a base for their study. The fauna, flora, and geography of the Mississippi and Missiuri valleys brought many betanists go legists much legists, and other scientists to the city

As early as 1796, André Michaux, a distinguished French botanist, visited the vicinity of St. Louis in his study of forest trees looking to the possible transportation to France. He mentioned St. Louis as a prosperous settlement in his "Flora Boreali Americana" which he wrote upon returning to France.

The Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804-1806 made many scientific discretics of note but the absence of scientists on the expedition prevented its being made known. In 1809 and 1810, John Bradbury, who had been commissioned by the Botanical Society of Liverpool to make researches in the plant life of the United States, explored the vicinity of St. Louis within a one-hundred-mile radius. With St. Louis as a base of operations, he made an exhaustive study of the natural history of the neighborhood, explored the coal and lead mines, and collected many living specimens of the animal and the plant life. He advocated the manufacture of saltpeter from the nitre found in the caves of Missouri. On his return to England, he wrote a book on his travels, after which, in 1817 or 1818, he returned to St. Louis and took up permanent residence here

Even before St. Louis had been incorporated as a town in 1808, the first



chemical laboratory had been established. Dr. Antoine Francois Sangrain, who had been commissioned by the King of Spain to study the geographical formations, fauna, and flora in America, came to St. Louis in 1800. In the small frontier village—which St. Louis was at that time—he opened a laboratory and started a medical practice. Many contemporaries began to suspect him of "black magic" when they watched his phosphoric matches ignite spontaneously and when they saw his myster, his thermometers and barometers but his medical care for them convinced them of his friendliness.

During this period, while the foundations of our city were being established, inestimable aid was given to the cause of science by those hardy pioneers of science who accompanied military and fur-trading expeditions. In 1806 Zebulon Pike led an expedition to the West, which gathered interesting scientific data, and Major Stephen H. Long led a scientific expedition in 1819 and 1820, which extensively studied the Indian mounds, lead mines, and plant life of the vicinity about St. Louis. Alexander Philip Maxmillian, Prince of Neu Wied, made a scientific exploration in St. Louis and Missouri about 1833. Numerous other scientists of note, such as Thomas Nuttall, John K. Townsend, and Dr. Adolph Wislicenus accompanied other commercial expeditions. John C. Freemont led four scientific expeditions in 1842, 1843, 1845, and 1848, on each of which many discoveries of scientific note were made. In 1843, John James Audubon, the ornithologist, led an expedition up the Missouri River. and in 1846. Dr. Adolph Wislicenus made his second expedition. Credit should be given the trappers and fur traders who guided these expeditions, as little could have been done without their aid.

The first astronomical observations made in St. Louis which we record. When the I H Nicollet a distinguished French astronomer and accetapher who visited St. Louis about 1836. With the aid and cooperation of the Jesuit fathers of St. Louis University, he gathered interesting observations about this great interior country. It is because of this sort of aid, and because of their continued work for the advancement of science, that our city's two universities, St. Louis and Washington, have gained their high scientific ranking.

One of the showplaces of St. Louis, the Missouri Botanical Gardens, was established through the generosity of Henry Shaw after his death. Its inception was largely due to the researches of Dr. George Englemann, who had been commissioned by Shaw to study Botanical gardens. Besides his botanical studies, Englemann was a zealous meteorologist, and for almost fifty years he made and recorded accurate barometrical and therometrical observations

Even in 1840, the population of St. Louis was little more than 16,000 inhabitants; therefore, much credit must be given to those early leaders of science in St. Louis, who did such remarkable work despite the inadequate facilities of the city at that time. The prominence of St. Louis is largely the result of the excellent foundation they laid here for scientific study.



# CITY PLAN OF ST. LOUIS

By Joseph Tanaka, '33

Scientific progress has given necessities, luxuries, and the city to the once independent individual. The city is a scething mass of numinity where rushing throngs run in rhythm to racing mach nery. Here the problems and perplexities of modern life confront not the individual, but the city. Science serving the individual has ignored its service to the city. This article purports then to show the close relationship between the city and the individual. A so it purports to show how the neglect of the city has hindered the individual progress and the fullness of living of the city dweller.

If L'Enfant could look upon the city of St. Louis, he would, indeed, he charanned and great v disappointed. I prough eves at a foresighted designer he would be ishamed and disappointed that his well devised pain for Washington, D. C., had been only "another city plan," and not a noble model for America's great cities.

His gaze would envelope here crowded skyscrapers towering above narrow, truffic congested streets with slow impeded moving traffic in the most stritegical city in the United States, a city whose central position in the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing regions demands that it should have swift and unhampered service. It matters not if he view the city from the levee to the city limits, north or south, the lack of a well-devised plan would still be seen with each block as evidence of the failure of some one to see the relation of things

If we turn back the pages of St. Louis history, it would reveal no statements concerning a well-defined, scientific city plan.

Since Laclede founded St. Louis in 1763, there was no thought of a city plan for a rip dly growing city. Years passed swiftly. Years of prosperity and phenomenal growth for St. Louis. Yet all of this expansion and extension of streets took place with seemingly little thought that these improvements should to low a well defined plan. No one sought to peer into the fature and visualize the many defects in the involuntary city plan which might have been avoided by a little foresight on the part of the city's leaders, even as late as 1840.

Years went by, and, according to the directory of 1845, St. Louis was increasing more rapidly than any town of its dimensions in the Union By the middle of the nineteenth century many public utilities and public interests began to receive more attention but still no effort was made for considering a city plan. The city of St. Louis thus extended and expanded until the last part of the nineteenth century

St. Louis, of course, in the early days, with its houses and lanes and its open prairies and lovely torests had abundant opportunities for recreation. But the modern city of St. Louis, with its skyscrapers and factories, crooked, congested streets, smoke and noise is sorely in need of open squares, parks, wide, beautiful boulevards and the like.



Thus this brief historical sketch shows the absence throughout its history of a well-considered plan to guide the growth of the city, and the people of today, consequently, feel the ill effects of this important omission.

True, it is never too late to profit from past experiences. In the spirit of this proverb, a few years ago, a plan for the central river front of St. Louis was drawn by Harland Bartholemew, the city's engineer, and this plan merits our deepest consideration.

We know of the vast importance the influence of the river has had upon the city, but during the last quarter of the 19th century many significant changes have taken place. Above all, river traffic has declined because of the advent of mechanical transportation, and St. Louis was becoming an "inland city".

In view of these changes, and in an effort to make the most of the advantages offered by the river front, the obsolete buildings east of Third Street will be razed and a river-front plaza erected, with lower levels of river-front plaza reserved for public parking space, garage, subway terminals, and the like. A new thoroughtare one hundred test wide is provided for from the northwestern and southwestern part of the city to Third Street in the business district. The plan also calls for the construction of elevated roadways in this thoroughfare having capacity for six lanes of high-speed traffic. These are the major points in this most scientific plan which includes street widening, parks, squares, and other improvements

Consequently, from these projects would arise numerous benefits and advantages. I has in a most monumental manner the ling sought improvement of the river front will be accomplished, the demand for parking space and garage facilities will be satisfied, and above all, both vehicular and water (possibly air) approaches to the city of St. Louis will be highly attractive, convenient and inviting.

And then, perhaps, L'Enfant might look with approval upon the Greater City of St. Louis.

# SKYLINE

By Alma Reitz, '33

To see you is to speak of progress.

As against the horizon you tower,

Telling of the great things yet to come

From man as magic mind and power.

You tell of weary workers many,
Who through days of heavy
grinding toil
Did labor in rain or shine to build
You in splendor from lowly soil.

Mingled throughout you are silhouettes.

Strange, weird, awe-inspiring and grand
Lofty skyscraper, friendly church spire:

Side by side in all unity stand



# ST. LOUIS A CHEMICAL CENTER

By Helen Cassimatis, '33

During the span of Mr. Bryan's life, St. Louis has become one of the most important chemical centers in the United States. Many have been the factors which have contributed toward placing St. Louis in an enviable position in the chemical industry of the United States. I shall attempt to cite a few of the



Filtration Plant in St. Louis's Mammoth Waterworks

most important factors from information which is authentic for it was supplied by Mr. Ring of the Industrial Club, from the latest data he has collected

St. Louis is located at the crossroads of the nation where railroads penetrating and extending in all directions, in this great country of ours, meet. Not only are the railroads a means of transportation and communication but the Mississippi River also offers an ideal medium for shipping at rates that are reasonable and much cheaper than those of the railroads. Of late the river transport has been in constant use by our various industries in St. Louis. Our enemical industry is making use of its strategic location by importing to the city chemicals from Chili, Louisiana, Texas, and other places.

St. Louis makes an ideal location for establishing and operating chemical plants because it can supply at reasonable prices power tuels water supply and labor. We are very close to and surrounded by one of the largest coal fields in the United States. One tenth of the production of the coals in the area close to St. Louis is utilized in our city. The refineries of the district assure an



St. Louis now has available natural gas from Louisiana by direct pipe line Electricity is cheap in St. Louis for our industries and it provides amply the power needed. The situation as to water is more than satisfactory. We have in our city a municipally owned water plant with a capacity of 215,000,000 gallons per day. The rates for industrial uses are very liberal. Labor also is highly diversified and the labor market is large. Because of these six reasons, its ideal location, its exceptional distributional facilities, its sources of raw materials, fuel, water supply, and labor. St. Louis has become a center not only of chemical but of many other important industries

The important mineral resources of the St. Louis industrial area are ores of lead, zinc, iron, cobalt, nickel, copper, manganese, tungsten, non-metallic minerals, such as fire clavs, fint clays, china clays, Burley clays, shales, diaspores bauxites, limestones, dolomites, barytes, granite, and other building stones; glass and molders' sand; tripoli, fluorspar, fuller's earth, mineral ochres, pigments, and materials for cement manufacture. There are also large and well-developed resources of bituminous coal, developing and expanding petroleum resources and natural gas

Seventy-five miles from St. Louis, in southeastern Missouri, very valuable lead ore deposits are to be found. The lead occurs as a galena, disseminated in a dolomitic limestone. After being concentrated, at the mine, to about seventy per cent, the lead is smelted at Herculaneum, Missouri, or Collinsville, Illinois, both points on the outskirts of St. Louis. The local plants utilize this lead in the manufacture of sheet lead, lead pipe, alloys, etc. Other plants convert it to serve our city paint, storage battery, rubber, and chemical industries. The value of the lead produced locally in 1928 approximated \$34,000,000.

Did you know Joplin and the district around it is a very important source for the production of zinc ores? Zinc deposits are to be found also in southern Missouri, northern Oklahoma, and eastern Kansas. The ores occur as a zinc lead aggregate and are usually concentrated at the mine and are then shipped to St. Louis. They are then converted into products which serve our local industries for paint, fabrication of tires, linoleum fillers, zinc alloys, roofing, and numerous industrial and chemical processes in which zinc and compounds of zinc are essential

Three groups of iron ores are to be found in the state of Missouri: blue specular hematites, red hematites, and brown limonites. The blue specular hematite is to be found near the Boy Scout Summer Camp at Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob. And it has been traced seventy five miles south of these locations. The red hematites occur in the central western part of the state, having been chiefly developed along the Frisco and Rock Island railroads. The brown limonites are found practically in every county in southern Missouri and



northern Arkansas. The blue specular hematite and red hematites are shipped and smelted at Granite City. The brown limonite is shipped here to local iron furnaces.

Cobalt, nickel, and copper ores contain some lead and zinc. These ores are found in the Fredricktown district, south, on Highway 61 to Cape Citardeau and 6 to Poplar Bluff and occur as deposits centering around the granite domes or knobs peculiar to that area. The Missouri Cobalt Company has been working these deposits.

In this same region manganese and manganiferous iron ores are to be found. However, no extensive deposits have been uncovered. The bulk of the manganese ores for use in our local chemical plants is shipped from northern Arkansas.

Probably you have noticed the great number of clay pits which can be seen in St. Louis and its county? The plastic clays, flint clays, and brick clays are found abundantly in the region northwest and west of the St. Louis area and in certain portions of western and southern Honois. They are used locally in the manufacture of fire brick, furnace tile, sewer and soil pipe, terra cotta, glass furnace floats, building and face brick, and hollow tile. Burley clays and daispores occur as pockets and deposits in the fire clays found in the north central section of the state, in the south and west parts of Missouri, as well as in southern Illinois and northern Tennessee. Ball, Sager, and china clays occur in this district also. They are used both locally and in eastern potteries in the manufacture of terra cotta, pottery, chinaware, sanitary ware, electric insulators, etc.

The central part of Arkansas yields bauxites. They are calcined in Arkansas before they are snipped and refined in East St. Louis. Bauxites are also shipped to St. Louis through New Orleans from Dutch and British Guiana.

Practically the entire countryside on both sides of the Mississippi River is underlaid with excellent grades of stone. Therefore the St. Louis district is well supplied with limestone. Operations are both open quarry and underground mining. You may have seen large operating quarries located at Krause Columbia and Valmeyer Illinois and in St. Louis and Ste. Genevieve countries Missouri. They occur in calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, iron and alumina oxicles, and silica. These limestones find local use for metallurgical purposes, iron and lead smelting, crushed stone, for roads, ballast, concrete. agricultural limestone, and chemical lime. I did not realize before to what distant points of the country Missouri limes were shipped. Missouri limes have the reputation of being the highest calcium limes produced in the United States. Uses of burytes are in manufacture of asbestos products, paper, printers ink, rubber tires, sealing wax, etc. Regular shipments go as far west as San Francisco, and Los Angeles, north to St. Paul, Minnesota, and Montreal, Canada: east to New York and South Carolina; and south to Florida, Louisiana. and points in Texas.



Dolomite and barytes, as well as granite and various other building stones, are also to be found in Missouri. Dolomite is especially suited for steel furnace linings.

Sand, gravel, and tripoli are produced in this district. Mortar and concrete sands are obtained in large quantities from the Mississippi and Meramic Rivers in St. Louis and its county, Tripoli is mixed and prepared at Seneca, Missouri. Cement is also a very important contributor to the value of the mineral production of the St. Louis area. There are four or five plants in Missouri engaged in the manufacture of cement

Thus the nature of facilities above described and the enterprising spirit of its captains of industry have combined to make our city one of the most important chemical manufacturing centers in the United States

I wish to repeat that my information comes from Mr. Ring and is largely an abstract from a most interesting pamphlet which he furnished the RED AND BLACK.

## WINGS

By Joe Tanaka, '33

Have you seen St. Louis from the air? You haven't! Then come with me to the Lambert-St. Louis Airport, the aerial crossroads of America, and ride in the airplane, the mechanical bird of progress.



Here is my car, hop in—and presto! Here is the airfield just twenty minutes by automobile over swift, speedy highways from downtown St. Louis

Look! We are in time to see a Curtiss Condor take off. That is only one of the types of aircraft that we produce right here in St. Louis. Over there towards the north, that low building is the Curtiss Aircraft Factory

On this broad apron before the hangars we have planes that have come in or are taking off. Come, we are in time to have a ride in the Ford Tri-motor. A beautiful job. isn't it? Resting like a big bird with wings outstretched and——. Come, we must hurry if we are to see St. Louis before the sun sets.

Watch your step and watch the slipstream of those three propellers. There you are. All the convenience and safety protection of an automobile. Comfortable, isn't it?

We are rolling up to the runway. You notice that all planes wait and do not leave till the air-traffic operator signals with his flags that we can take off in safety. Much like our traffic cop

# CUTRIED RELIGIONS: BELIARDISC.

There's the signal. We're gaining speed, and just look at the terrain sweep by! We have taken off. Smooth riding, isn't it?

Down below you see the hard-surface, six-point runway system, the hangars dwindling into liliputian structures. That building between the hangars is the United States Weather Bureau, which is in constant operation supplying pilots with extensive meterology and weather reports. At the south end of the field, we see the Army hangars and at the north end of the field, we see the United States Naval Reserve Aviation Base and the Curtiss-Wright Airplani Manufacturing Company

Did you know that the Municipal Airport has a romantic historical past'

Why, back in the late teens the airport was nothing but a muddy field of about 169 acres. In 1923 this field was the scene of the International Air Races and the Pulitzer Trophy Race, at which time 243 miles per hour created a sensation as a world's speed record. The field for this purpose was temporarily enlarged to about 500 acres, with a four-point landing area of 5000 feet in each direction. The grading, hangars, and technical requirements and operation incident to an event of this kind involved a cost of \$315,000, which in those pioneer days, set a record

We are over the city now, and perhaps you can recognize some familiar landmarks

As I was saying, this event was organized, financed, and operated by the St. Louis Aeronautical Corporation, a civic organization under the able direction of W. Frank Carter, Carl F. G. Meyer, Col. A. Perkins, and other St. Louisans

The field was subsequently reduced to its original size, but there remained certain physical features to insure potential development and to enlarge the field again. In 1925 the Air Mail to and from Chicago was inaugurated under a contract with Major Wm. B. Robertson, of the Robertson Aircraft Company and since that time Air Mail has increased to all points in the United States

About this time the thirty-fifth Division Air Unit, National Guard of Missouri, was organized and established on the field. Colonel Chas. A. Lindbergh, the lone eagle of St. Louis, was an air mail pilot and an officer in this air unit for nearly two years prior to his Paris flight

Do you see the new Courthouse and Bell Telephone Building, and do you see the rising structures of Greater St. Louis? See those street lights blink? Interesting, isn't it? Oh yes, the history!

In keeping with its recognized and established prestige. St. Louis, in 1928 through the initiative of the Air Board of the Chamber of Commerce and strongly backed by May it V for I Miller and the City Administration over whelmingly passed a two-million dollar airport bond issue and without loss



of time acquired the original field and additional land to total 546 acres. With such a backing, the Lambert-St. Louis Municipal Airport was the first major airport in the United States to complete its technical facilities for an A. I. A. rating. This included a hard-surface six-point runway system and the installation of a radio station and also a radio range station, operated by the Department of Commerce. The United States Weather Bureau has a complete weather and meteorological station on the field, which I have already shown you. There is also a branch air mail post office maintained by the U. S. P. O. Department

This field was dedicated the Lambert-St. Louis Municipal Airport by Rear Admiral Richard C. Byrd, on July 12, 1930. It was so named in honor of Major Albert Bond Lambert, formerly in the United States Air Service, who created and maintained the field for public benefit at his own expense, from 1920 to 1928, and whose forethought and actions enabled the city to take it over. A further consideration was a local appreciation of Major Lambert's activities from 1907, in unselfish devotion to the cause of aviation and St. Louis prestige

There, that is all to the air history of St. Louis. Just see those red lights blinking on and off, one to the north, and the other to the west. Those are the guide lights for night flying to Chicago and Kansas City, respectively. We are coming in to land now. See those landing lights?

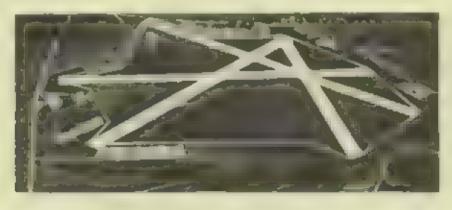
There you are. Great, isn't it

Sir? What do I think about the Akron crash several weeks ago?

Well—swish! a blast of air struck us from a huge plane starting for Chicago. We turned to see the plane leave the ground much like a prehistoric pterodactyl leaving for a new world

There was the answer as we stood watching in silent admiration of man's attempt for supremacy of the air. In silent, solemn stillness we do homage to those who died in conquering the air, to those who died in the Akron

And as the flying form of the airplane became a dot, it also became the personification and purpose of man's "aerial ambition—wings



St. Louis & New Airpor

## SOME OLD ESTABLISHED ST. LOUIS FIRMS

SOME OLD ESTABLIS	HED ST. LOUIS FIRMS	
Name St. Louis University	Address	Date Founde
M. Louis University	. 221 N. Grand	1818
1 C Sychler Company	900 Locust	1829
Merchants Exchange of St. Louis	Merchants Ex. Rida	1837
Bridge & Beach Manufacturing Company	4204 Union	1837
J. C Sickles Company Merchants Exchange of St. Louis Bridge & Beach Manufacturing Company Citizens Insurance Company Laclede Gas Light Company Wabash Railway Company Boeckeler Lumber Company Plant Flour Mills Company loseph Lathrop & Co. Luedinghaus Espenschied Wagon Company Shapleigh Hardware Company Laclede-Christy Clay Products Company L. S. Merrell Drug Company Plant Seed Company Specks Confectionery Mercantile Library Association Boatmen's National Bank F. B. Chamberlain Company Charter Oak Stove & Range Company Chase Bag Company	Pierce Bldg	1
Laclede Gas Light Company	. 1017 Olive	1
Wabash Railway Company	Railway Ex. Bldg	8 9
Plant Flour Matte Company	6901 Easton Avenue	20 3 4
losenh Lathron M Co.	Rights Bide	
Luedinghaus Espenschied Wagon Company	1717 N Broadway	1893
Shapleigh Hardware Company	4th & Washington	
Laclede-Christy Clay Products Company	. 411 N. 7th	1500
I. S Merrell Drug Company	2 N. 4th	15.15
Plant Seed Company , ,	, 230 Biddle	4 ~
Specks Confectionery	414 Market	1 - 1 -
Boatmen's National Bank	300 N Broadway	1 - 41
F B Chamberlain Company	118 Vine	- 4 -
Charter Oak Stove & Range Company	Antelope & Conduit	e h. 4
Chase Bag Company Wm. Schotten Coffee Company J. Bolland Jewelry Company Gildebaus Wulfing Company Mobile & Ohio Railroad	920 Spruce	- 5
Wm. Schotten Coffee Company	1043 S. 12th Street	841
J. Bolland Jewelry Company	1002 Locust	* 4 *
Gildebaus Wulling Company	19 S Znd	7+5
Pagin & Tontain	Fullerton Bldg	×+×
Papin & Tontrup	414 Market	
Speck Confectionery St. Louis Roofing Company Famous & Barr Company	2310 Randolph	2.48
Famous & Barr Company	6th & Olive	
Jacob Frank Mercantile Company	810 Locust	4.3
Phillip Gruner & Bros. Lumber Company	4006 N. Broadway	Night of
Guerdan Hat Company	.13 S. Broadway	No. 1
Missouri Pacific Lines	Mo Pac Bldg	
Northwestern Trust Company	4930 Manchester	1 = =
St. Louis San Francisco Railroad	Force Bide	1 - 2
Saxony Mills	321 Lombard	1 - 4
Witte Hardware Company .	706 N. 3rd Street	1 5 +
I konhard Confectionery	117 N. 8th	15 -
St. Louis Rubber Cement Company	, 3952 West Pine	5
Servers-Vanderwoost Bases	1258 N. Kingshighway	8 3
C. Wisser	10 S Broadway	1 .
James M. Carpenter & Co.	506 Olive	1851
Cupples Company	401 S. 7th	1851
Geo Kilgen & Son, Inc	4016 N. Union	1851
Beck & Corbitt Company	1230 N. Main	1852
Christian-Peper Tobacco Company	727 N. 1st Street	1852
Globy Democrat	1942 N 2nd	1852
Henze's Old Rock Bakery Company	417 Lucas	1072
Fulton Iron Works	1259 Delaware	1852
Speck Confectionery St. Louis Roofing Company Famous & Barr Company Jacob Frank Mercantile Company Phillip Gruner & Bros. Lumber Company Guerdan Hat Company Missouri Pacific Lines National Bearing Metals Corp. (More-Jones) Northwestern Trust Company St. Louis San Francisco Railroad Saxony Mills Writte Hardware Company I conhard Confectionery St. Louis Rubber Cement Company A. E. Schmidt Company Inc. Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney C. Writter James M. Carpenter & Co. Cupples Company Geo Kilgen & Son, Inc. Beck & Corbit Company Christian-Peper Tobacco Company Christian-Peper Tobacco Company Conrades Manufacturing Company Globe Democrat Henze's Old Rock Bakery Company Fulton Iron Works Meyer Bros. Drug Company Morgens Bros. Cleaning & Dveing Company No. Nelson Manufacturing Company No. Nelson Manufacturing Company Newcomb Bros. Wall Paper Company Stupp Bros. Bridge & Iron Company American Central Insurance Company	217 S 4th	1852
Morgens Bros. Cleaning & Dveing Company	3407 Olive	. 1852
N O. Nelson Manufacturing Company	4300 Duncan	1852
Newcomb Bros. Wall Paper Company	2717 Olive	1852
American Central Insurance Company	Syndicate I fust Bldg	1872
Las. H. Forbes Tea & Coffee Company	927 Clark	1853
Luvties Pharmacal Company	4200 Laclede	1853
Schroeter Coal Company	2300 Miami	. 1853
Washington University	Skinker & Lindell	1853
Curtis Pneumatic Machinery Company	1905 Kienlen	. 1854
Many & Have Clean Company	4/53 McPherson ,	1854
Proper Courts Company	2212 Dekells	1854
Bantiste Tent & Award Company	612 N 3et	1854
Compton & Sons Litho & Prin Co	212 Locust	1855
Greenebaum Sons Investment Company	Boatmens Bank Bldg.	1855
Maguire's Real Estate Agency	120 N. 10th	1855
Ludlow Saylor Wire Company	600 S Newstead	1856
Pauly Jail Building Company	2215 DeKalb	. 1856
St Louis Vinegar & Cider Company .	orb St Samuel	11.5
Newcomb Bros. Wall Paper Company Stupp Bros. Bridge & Iron Company American Central Insurance Company Las. H. Forbes Tea & Coffee Company Luvties Pharmacal Company Schroeter Coal Company Washington University Curtis Pneumatic Machinery Company Jos. Lindenschmit Grocer Company Mark & Haas Clothing Company Pioneer Cooperage Company Baptiste Tent & Awning Company Compton & Sons Litho. & Prtg. Co. Greenebaum Sons Investment Company Maguire's Real Estate Agency Ludlow Saylor Wire Company Pauly Jail Building Company St. Louis Vinegar & Cider Company Simmons Hardware Company	viii o spruce	. 1





# 'ST. LOUIS, A GOLDEN GATEWAY TO A GOLDEN WEST"

By Carl Withrodt, '33

How dell it is to pause, to make an end
To rust unburnish d = it to shine in use
As tho' to breathe ... life! Life piled on life
Were all too small

-Tennyson, Clusses

Surely the founder of St. Louis. Pierre Laclede Liguest, was moved by the spirit of Lennyson in his Ulasses the spirit of progress and achieve ment, when he left his home at New Orleans and, in the face of disappointment and adverse opinion, journeyed up the mighty Father of Waters to a point just below the Missouri, where he braved the cruelty of the western savages and the forces of nature in order to found an ideal, a perfect settlement on the western bank of the Mississippi River in 1764, a settlement which has grown and prospered until it has become one of the country's leading transportation centers, its sixth largest manufacturing center, the greatest wholesale distributing center of the Southeast and Southwest, and offers every advantage of metropolitan life

It is our purpose in writing this story to give you a picture of the growth of the industries of St. Louis as if seen through the eyes of one man. Mr W. J. S. Bryan, who was born into this world just after the birth of Central High School, eighty years ago. But in order to give a finished and more complete picture, we must refer to the beginnings of the various industries as they are discussed

#### INTRODUCTION

In 1808. St. Louis had but one baker. Le Clerc, three blacksmiths, one schoolmaster, two merchants, and one butcher (who did not kill until the beef was spoken for in advance).

Compare this picture of industrial St. Louis with that which Mr. Bryan sees today, with its 3287 factories representing two hundred and seventy-one industries, eighty-two percent of all the classifications of business in the United States. The products manufactured in our city could not be purchased for less than \$1,541,950,000. St. Louis leads the world today in the manufacture of drugs, macaroni, bricks, street cars, tobacco, lightning rods, shoes, terra cotta, stoves and ranges, and ice cream cones. It is the largest market for raw fur, horses, mules, sugar-mill machinery, woodenware, hardware, hardwood and pine, and boots and shoes in the world. St. Louis produces more cotton and duck, flue cleaners, crushers and pulverizers, and hydrogen peroxide than any other city in the United States. (This applies to normal years of prosperity)



### THE FUR INDUSTRY

The cornerstone for this great commercial and industrial city was laid when Pierre Laclede received a charter granting "exclusive trading with the Indians of Missouri—for a period of eight years," enabling him to found a valuable fur trade

In the very early days, land was purchased with furs and skins. Some of the traders became wealthy and one company had more than four hundred men in its service. The fur companies are still in that section of St. Louis.



Keel Boat W. h Cordelle, Sail, and Poles

near the river, which a hundred years ago was Old St. Louis, and a trip to one of them is most interesting. It is claimed that ninety per cent of the world's raw seal skins are prepared and sold from St. Louis. It is interesting to know that Mr. Ball, the government's seal inspector, has his headquarters in our city for the sake of seeing that the government seals are properly

prepared for market by the Foulke Fur Company.

#### ST. LOUIS. A DISTRIBUTIVE CENTER

But although one might have expected St. Louis to depend upon the fur industry for its existence, its business men realized very early its great advantages as a distributive center. Located as it is at a strategic point for water and rail transportation, it has ever been the city's policy to encourage a wide variety of businesses, thus securing for itself a steady, consistent financial growth. In the early days, the supremacy of the settlement, town, and city depended upon distributive commerce, and St. Louis, acting upon this principle, became an important distributing center. Fortunes were made and the city grew rich and powerful through the bringing in of all kinds of manufactured products and their distribution to other great and growing sections of the country. But the permanence of St. Louis's prosperity, the enduring growth of traffic came with a new character. As productive commerce became more and more important, St. Louis was built for the coming generations

#### ST. LOUIS'S TOBACCO INDUSTRY

Probably the first productive enterprise in the city was the manufacture of tobacco. The early French inhabitants of St. Louis raised tobacco in their common fields. In 1817, the first tobacco factory was built in St. Louis near the present site of the downtown post office. Twenty years later the newspapers



were speaking of tobacco as "another item of our swelling trade." In 1847, the largest tobacco factory in the West was located in our city. At the beginning of the twentieth century, St. Louis gained the position that she has held for many years, "the place where more tomacco is manufactured than any other place in the world."

#### ST. LOUIS'S MINES

Much wealth has been brought into our city by its variety of mining interests, but since this topic has been discussed in the Science section we shall not go



t Chouseou Lake 184

of our city's mining interests. From underneath the ground near Forest Park Highlands a vast amount of clay is taken, which is used for the manufacture of pipe and tile. The discovery of fire clay in St. Louis is said to have been accidental. In 1857 a well was dug on a farm near Morganford Road and Gravois Avenue and the white clay was discovered. St. Louis's fire clay is known for its durability at high temperature which has made it unsurpassed for fire brick and other heat resisting products. Our city claims to manufacture thirty-five percent of the tile made in the United States.

#### ST. LOUIS'S STOVE INDUSTRY

The first stove foundry was established in St. Louis in 1841 in the levee district. Since it was easy to transport raw materials, such as coal and iron,

Frahtu six



other foundries started on the levee, developing into a thriving business. St. Louis now turns out products in this field to the value of more than \$15,000,000.

## ST. LOUIS'S SHOE AND BOOT INDUSTRY

The shoe industry was not at all prominent in Old St. Louis. It was not dreamed of that the New England States would be rivaled by the West, in the making of boots and shoes. The capital invested in the one hundred and eighty shops, in 1880, was \$700,000

In 1870, the Browns, the Hamiltons, the Desnoyers, and a little group of other business men demonstrated the advantages St. Louis offered in the manufacture of shoes. Today St. Louis is the king of the shoe manufacturing cities of the world, having twenty nine establishments and employing over ten thousand workers.

## ST. LOUIS'S WOODENWARE AND WILLOW WARE INDUSTRIES

The woodenware and willow-ware industries were among the early business triumphs of St. Louis. Before 1840, they were carried on under the same roofs as hardware. Two years before the founding of Central. 1851. Samuel Cupples opened a shop on Locust Street near the levee. Just twenty years later St. Louis ruled the world in this trade. Prices for every other city on the continent were fixed here. One St. Louis firm sells more annually than any other four houses in the same line in the world combined. Within eighty two years St. Louis has grown beyond competition in this line, having the largest factory of this character in the world, the Cupples Company. The products are sent to every part of America, to Cuba, to South America, and to Australia.

The Simmons Hardware Company was the first merchandising corporation in the city. Augustus G. Shapleigh is also famous in the hardware business Another, only less well-known man, is Adolphus Meier. One afternoon his store burned: by evening he saw the roof cave in, and by eight o'clock he was making plans for a new store and letting out contracts for the brick work and lumber. Such has been the spirit of the builders of industry in our city.

#### ST. LOUIS'S FLOUR AND GRAIN INDUSTRIES

In its early years St. Louis could not produce enough flour to supply its inhabitants with bread. To remedy this serious trouble. Laclede built two small mills on what later became known as Chouteau's Pond and Mill Creek. However, not until 1827 did St. Louis see its first flour mill equipped with improved machinery and steam power. But by 1850 there were twenty-two mills grinding twelve thousand bushels of wheat into two thousand eight hundred barrels of flour daily. Before 1880 St. Louis had become the first city of the country in the manufacture of flour. Our city now produces, each year, flour and grain valued at eleven million dollars.



The growing grain market at St. Louis necessitated the building of grain elevators in which to store the grains. The first of these was built at the foot of Biddle Street, in 1865. Today our grain elevators have a capacity of twelve million bushels

## ST. LOUIS'S BAKING INDUSTRY

At the time St. Louis became a part of the United States there was, as has been stated before, but one bakery in our city. However, by 1881 there were two hundred and fifteen bakeries in St. Louis. By the twentieth century there



Joseph Charless
Editor of the Missouri Republican

were three hundred and fifty four bakeries with goods valued at \$6.890,000, making St. Louis known as the largest cracker and bread center in the country

#### ST. LOUIS'S GROCERY INDUSTRY

The first grocery store in St. Louis was that of J. F. Laveille, which opened in 1812. The first large grocery was begun twenty-six years later by Greeley and Gale. By 1858 St. Louis had fifty-six wholesale grocery concerns with sales amounting to well over twenty-two and one-half million dollars. Our city has at present 156 wholesale groceries and 2.027 retail stores carrying a combination of meats and groceries

#### ST. LOUIS'S DRY GOODS INDUSTRY

Among the earliest retail dry-goods stores to be opened in St. Louis were the Famous-

Barr Company to unded in 1849 and Scruggs Vandervoort and Barney in 1850

#### ST. LOUIS'S FURNITURE INDUSTRY

When the English first settled along the Atlantic coast, they brought all their furniture along with them from Europe. When the colonists moved west, they took this furniture with them. But in 1810 there could be found furniture that was not manufactured in Europe; for, in that year, the first furniture factory opened in St. Louis. One hundred years later, our city was exporting furniture to Europe, and today we have sixty-two furniture establishments employing two and one-half thousand persons

#### ST. LOUIS'S SUGAR AND COOPERAGE INDUSTRIES

Just before the founding of Central High School, sugar refining was an important industry. In fact so much sugar was refined that it was found

Eighty eight



necessary to build a factory to make barrels in which to ship the sugar and svrup, and even then the coopers, working ten hours a day, could not keep up with the demand for barrels and other pieces of cooperage. Today, St. Louis's coopers manufacture products valued at three million dollars

#### ST. LOUIS'S NEWSPAPER INDUSTRY

Before 1808 there were no newspapers. People learned the news from passers-by. The Missouri Gazette was the first newspaper in the west. In 1848 a Sunday paper was issued for the first time. As St. Louis grew, more newspapers came here. In 1854, there were twenty-one different newspapers and twelve magazines in our city. By this time the Missouri Gazette had changed its name to the Missouri Republic

The Missouri Democrat, supported strongly by T. H. Benton, became an influence in Missouri. This paper was later sold to one of its editors. The two other editors started the Globe. In 1875 the Democrat was sold to the Globe and the paper became known as the Globe-Democrat.

The Post-Dispatch was known by these names: Evening Gazette, Evening Mirror. New Era, and The Intelligencer, which consolidated with the Evening News. The Evening News was absorbed by the Dispatch, and, in 1878, became known as the Post-Dispatch

The St. Louis Times had its beginning in a German paper. Several years ago, this concern was bought by the St. Louis Star

The papers of our city reach many readers. Many of our papers are sent out of St. Louis.

#### ST. LOUIS'S BREWING INDUSTRY

In 1810 there were built three small breweries in St. Louis. During the vears following, the number of breweries and their outputs increased, until in 1850 there were fifty-two breweries. From that time, however, the number has decreased considerably. The oldest and largest of these breweries in St. Louis is the Anheuser-Busch Brewery which is known the world around. Before prohibition, St. Louis supplied brews to all parts of the United States, Canada, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and even the islands of Australia. With the passage of the 3.2% beer bill, this industry will soon be flourishing as in former years.

St. Louis also pays attention to civic advancement. It is now in the midst of an eighty-seven million dollar building and improvement program, the money being spent for the development of a new civic center, a Union Station plaza, and other improvements.

In pioneer days St. Louis was a great gateway city. Through it passed the Lewis and Clark expedition. From it began the famous Oregon and Santa Fé trails. Today St. Louis continues to be a great gateway city. It is



the country's second largest rail center, with nineteen trunk railroads operating twenty-nine lines, emanating from it. It is the center of the great Mississippi waterways system and growing barge service. It is a great airmail and passenger center, with trunk lines radiating from it to every part of the country. It is the center of a comprehensive network of highways reaching to every portion of the continent

Yet, despite the eminent position that St. Louis has already reached, industrially, because of its advantages, its strategic position on the Mississippi at the junction of the Missouri in the center of the Mississippi basin, wherein reside fifty-four per cent of the total population of the United States, wherein are produced seventy per cent of the agricultural products, sixty-four per cent of the exportable products, and fifty-two per cent of the manufactured products of the nation. St. Louis is not content to remain static. Such conservative forces as the Chamber of Commerce. General Council of Civic Needs. Industrial Club, etc., are striving to bring about greater civic and business progress for they realize that St. Louis has potentialities and advantages which have not yet been fully developed, and that when they are, this city will be an even greater metropolis than it is today.

Morgens Cleaning and Dyeing Company was established in 1852, by G. A. Morgens, shortly afterwards taking into partnership with him, his brother Wm. B. Morgens

G. A Morgens died in 1877, on the night of the Southern Hotel fire, and Wm. B Morgens died in 1884. The latter is the father of the present owners

During the entire eighty odd years of activity, this firm has occupied but four locations. The first, No. 4 South Fourth Street, was later replaced by the present GRANITE BUILDING, across from the old Court House. The second 204 South Tenth Street, was destroyed in 1882 by a conflagration, which burned the entire block from Ninth to Tenth and Walnut to Clark. The third location 1318 Pine Street, was occupied until 1905, and is now part of the MUNICIPAL PLAZA. The fourth and present home of the firm is 3407-09-11 Olive Street and is a five-story fire-proof building, erected in 1905 by A. L. and W. H. Morgens, the present owners. This building is one of the first concrete fire-proof factory buildings erected in St. Louis

Morgens Brothers Cleaning and Dyeing Company always had the reputation of being one of the best firms of its kind in St. Louis, and is nationally known among the larger cleaners for this reputation. It has been their aim during their entire career, to give the best quality and workmanship that is available



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# Jaccard's and Central High School are Both St. Louis Institutions . . .

Early in the year 1829, there came to St. Louis from Switzerland, a watchmaker by the name of Louis Jaccard, who opened a little shop on the west side of Main Street, between Pine and Chestnut—nothing more nor less than a little watchmaker's shop selling principally goods of Swiss manufacture

Such was the beginning of a business whose history has been closely identified with that of the City of St. Louis

In 1849, Jaccard's, together with practically all the business portion of St. Louis, was destroyed in the "Great Fire" after which they established themselves on the east side of Fourth Street, between Pine and Chestnut. In 1865, Jaccard's moved to the northwest corner of Fourth and Locust streets in what was then one of the most beautiful buildings in the city, namely. Odd Fellows' Hall

In 1887, St. Louis's leading jewelry house, Jaccard's, moved to Broadway and Locust, and remodeled the building to be what was then the largest and most handsome jewelry house in America. The lower floors were used for salestooms, the upper for their manufacturing and repair shops. This building was destroyed by fire Sunday morning, December 19, 1897, and on Monday, December 20, without the loss of a single business day, they were moved to temporary quarters directly across the street, until a beautiful new building was built in the old location

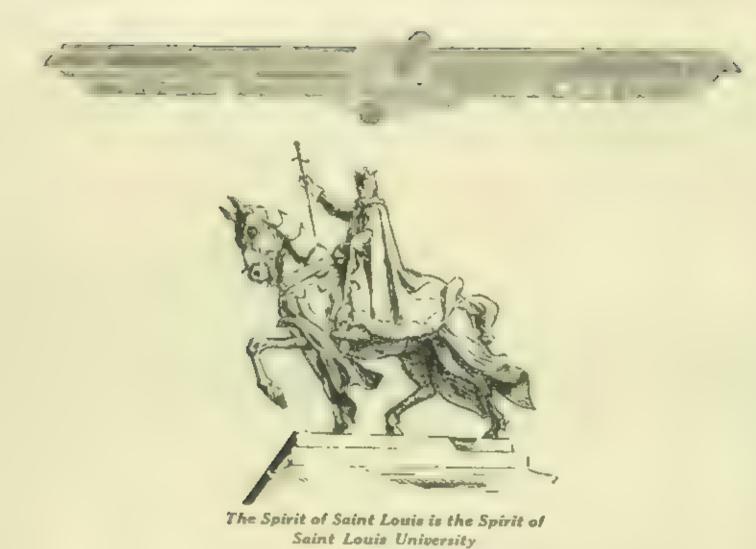
1917 found Jaccard's on Locust at Ninth Street, where, as the prestige jewelry house of St. Louis, it has continued, to this day, to meet the discriminating tastes of its exclusive clientele with jewelry, silverware, watches, diamonds, and costume accessories of all kinds

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Vinety two

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JIG-SAW PUZZLES

By Raymond Robinson, '35

What is this thing? This jig-saw craze
That keeps us slaving hours and days
To find a little crook or bend
Which will not fit, though hours we spend?

The country's wild! It's going mad'
And all due to the new-born fad
That has the people, young and old
Entangled in its fatal hold

And though you work, just two or three A jig-saw fiend you soon will be You'll get down on your hands and knees To piece together cows and trees

So heed my warning, friends! Beware'
This jig saw craze is everywhere
You'll pull your hair and act insane.
For jig-saw puzzles kill the brain

CHEESE



Ninetu nine



## THE LITTLE INDIAN'S RIDE

By Josephine Tamalis, '35

Clickety-clack, clickety-clack
Out on my pony, and now that I'm back
I'll tell you the things that I saw on the road
A prairie-dog town and a little horned toad
A lizard asleep on a rock in the sun
He jumped as we passed him, and how he did run
A herd of wild deer that fled by swift as light
A couote gray that was soon out of sight
When taking a trail down a sheer cañon wall
We had to go slowly for fear of a fall
And far down below we could see the bright gleam
Of Mato-watoba, the swift little stream
And high up the cliff, hardly seen from below
An eagle had built where no hunter could go

If you'd take the trip, with my father to guide With min, we to see things, my pony to ride I know u hat you'd say—that cities could go You'd live as an Indian, whether or no!

Clicketu-clack, clicketu-clack!
Out on my pony and all the way back
That's what I saw bu the side of the road
And all in the sunlight that spackled and glowed

# LOVE MET ME HALF WAY

By Larry Weir, '34

Love met me half way
But, being shy, I didn't go the rest
When love came half way
And he, not having time to stay
Seeing I failed the lover's test
Left a rankling dart in my breast
After meeting me half way





## THE POET-PAINTER OF THE MISSISSIPPI

By Leota Meter. '34



RIDIRICK OAKES SYIVESTER a for mer art teacher in Central and sponsor of the Art Club, was first inspired by the theme, The Great River, while he was engaged in teaching at Sophie Newcomb College and Tulane University in New Orleans. Naturally, while there, he became acquainted with the commercial aspect of the "Father of Waters."

When he came to St. Louis he was so charmed with the beauty of the scenery above Alton that he built his summer home at Elsah, where he painted his most beautiful canvases. Many of his pictures are reproduced in his book of poems, The Great River. limited to one hundred copies, each book bound in genuine leather, containing as a frontispiece an original watercolor, and bearing on the

cover an imprint of the title and Mr. Sylvester's name in gold. One of these one hundred beautiful books may be seen at the public library

One of Mr. Sylvester's murals, "As the Sowing, The Reaping," occupies one whole end of the dado of the library room in the Decatur High School. It is twenty-three feet long by nine feet high. Three of his paintings, "The Great River," "Illinois Hills," and "Bluffs at Elsah" are in the first floor corridor of our present building and Central his in storige. By the Maghty Mississippi the large mural that used to decorate the back of the stage at "Old Central."



One Hundred and Two







# DEVELOPMENT OF ART AND ARCHITECTURE IN ST. LOUIS

By Esther Cresswell, '35



A CITY'S continual struggle to lift itself above ordinary every day surroundings and reach the finer, more beautiful things of life, despite hardships and disaster, has been carefully depicted in the following pages on the development of St. Louis art from 1764 to the present day. It is sincerely hoped that this information will unfold, to our schoolmates and to our parents alike, a picture of the St. Louis of the past, the present, and possibly of the future, and discover for them new places of interest in our magnificent city.

The purpose of this article is to present a very brief survey of the art and architecture of St. Louis from its earliest days down to the magnificent city of the future, which some of us may live to see

The first works of art seen in St. Louis were probably the monstrance and the chalice which the priests brought for the celebration of the mass. After awhile, pictures and embroideries, also, adorned the churches

It had been difficult to bring these objects to St. Louis, as it was a continuous struggle to get the clumsy boats upstream from New Orleans. Bands of pirates frequently hid in secret places on the banks of the Mississippi, waiting to attack boats coming up the river. Then, too, Indians were numerous and often surprised and plundered the boats.

In spite of these handicaps, more and more beautiful objects came from Europe. A quotation from "Paxton's Directory of 1821" reads thus: "It is truly a delightful sight to an American of taste, to find in one of the remotest towns in the Union, a church decorated with original paintings of Rubens, Raphael, Guido, Paul Veronese, and a number of others by the first modern masters of the Italian, French, and Flemish schools. The ancient and precious gold embroideries which the St. Louis Cathedral possesses would certainly decorate any museum in the world. All this is due to the liberality of the Catholics of Europe, who presented these rich articles to Bishop DuBourg, on his last tour through France, Italy, Sicily, and the Netherlands. Among the liberal benefactors could be named many princes and princesses, but we shall insert only the names of Louis XVIII, the present king of France, and that of the Baroness Le Candele de Ghyseghern, a Flemish lady, to whose munificence

the Cathedral is particularly indebted, and who, even lately, has sent a fine, large, and elegant organ, fit to correspond with the rest of the decorations."

The Cathedral Paxton referred to was replaced in 1834 by the present building, popularly called the Old Cathedral. Its official name is the Church of St. Louis of France. It is located on Walnut between Second and Third streets, the original site given to the church by Laclede. Although some of its beauty has been marred by restorations, still it is considered one of the most beautiful buildings in St. Louis and is one of the city's treasures. The architecture shows plainly the classic Grecian influence, both inside and out. Three of the large paintings that were originally in the church to which Paxton referred are still to be found in the Old Cathedral. The other works of art were distributed by Bishop DuBe urg and his successors to various parishes and institutions

Other fine churches were put up at that time, but most of them have disappeared

One wonders how people living a frontier life as did those of that period had the taste for such fine architecture. This is explained by the fact that the founders of the city were I reach and the I reach have always had a fine teering for art. And the money was brought in by fur traders, army officers, and settlers who were going west. Here they stopped to get such articles as would be needed for whatever sort of life they were about to enter. Later, the forty-niners also stopped at St. Louis. Then, too, the city was the headquarters for the sale of public lands in Illinois Missouri and Arkansas. All this put mach money into circulation.

It is hard for us to realize that most of the buildings of that early period. 1818, were of logs and a few of stone. There were in 1818 not more than five or six brick houses in the city. A few of these early French log cabins are still to be seen in Missioni. Unlike the American cabins they are built of logs driven perpendicularly into the ground. The houses, for the most part, were small with galleries usually built on the east side in order to afford a view of the river. Stairways were on the outside and stone chimneys in the middle of the house. Floors were of walnut, oak, or pine, and kept highly polished Furniture was brought from France or made from forest trees. The women beautified their homes daring their lessure time by miking embroideries and tapestries

I he old Chouteau mansion was one of the finest of its time, occupying the square bounded on the north by Market Street, one the east by Main Street, south by Walnut Street, and west by Second Street. The walls of the mansion were two and a half feet thick, of solid stonework, two stories high, and surrounded by a large gallery about fourteen feet wide

Some of the houses built in the early 1800's are still in existence, but the fine old homes, which had been in the choicest residential districts, were torn down to make room for wareh uses and office buildings. The earlier homes



still standing in the county are the residence, on Gravois Road, which was owned by General Grant's father-in-law, and is now called "Whitehaven," the Old Convent at Florissant, St. Louis County, now known as Loretto Academy, and the house owned by Samuel Fordyce on the Brown road

#### A PICTURE OF ST. LOUIS IN 1853

By Blanch Englee, '35

Speaking, looked like from engravings in old books and from sketches on view at the Missouri Historical Society at the Jefferson Memorial. Locust Street west from Seventh Street is lined with handsome residences and churches. An engraving made in 1855 shows that the town had spread out beyond the city limits at Eighteenth Street. Central High School, at Fifteenth and Olive Streets, which was just being completed, looms up in the distance

The river front has apparently changed but little since then. Remove the bridges and railroad tracks and add steamboats at the levee, two or three rows wide, and it would look much the same as it did to our great-grandfathers The old French Town, from the levee to Fourth Street, had by 1853 given place to stores and warehouses. The business section had reached Fourth Street on which the only building standing today is the Old Court House. Though now badly in need of repairs, it is still a beautiful structure. It was largely the work of the architects, Robert Mitchell and Wm. Rumbold. An example of the classic revival of 1840, it is of the Doric order in the form of a Greek cross its real splendor being the dome which surmounts it. The greatest quality of the building is in its dignified simplicity. On the interior of the dome are four frescoes painted in 1862 by Carl Wimar, an early St. Louis artist. On the north is "Indians Attacking the Village of St. Louis, 1780," on the east, "The Landing of Laclede," on the south, "DeSoto Discovering the Mississippi River" and on the west, "Westward the Star of Empire Takes Its Way." In the fourth gallery, Wimar also painted four figures representing. respectively. Law. Commerce, Justice, and Liberty. Portraits, by Wimar, of George Washington, Martha Washington, Edward Bates, and Thomas H. Benton decorate the inner dome

People who had the taste to erect such a handsome public building must surely have lived in beautiful homes

In a series of articles published in 1853, in the Missouri Republican, the author tells us: "The St. Louisans took great pride in the magnitude of their homes, in their beauty and in all their appliances for comfort and convenience Everything is designed for simplicity and comfort. There is an absence of mere tinsel work in St. Louis." He also states, "There are 1254 brick and stone houses in St. Louis with a total valuation of three million, one hundred

and eleven thousand dollars, about the average of three thousand dollars each All this is done while there are yet standing very many of the ancient log houses and the antique stone buildings with the high pointed roof of the original settlers of the Post of St. Louis. How striking the contrast—how magical the change! One generaltion has hardly passed away, yet all these things have come to pass."

Two houses built by Henry Shaw in 1849 and 1850 make it easy for us to visualize the wealthy man's residence in 1853, the year Central was founded His city home originally stood on the southwest corner of Seventh and Locust Streets but was removed in 1891 to Shaw's Garden where it stands today and forms a part of the Botanical School. His country house is open to the public and can be viewed by anyone. The houses were usually three stories high. had balconies with iron railings. The windows were large and reached almost from the ceiling to the floor. There, spacious rooms with high ceilings were lighted by fixtures, often of sparkling cut glass, which hung low from the ceiling. There were great marble fireplaces, some made in foreign countries Great gilt-framed mirrors were placed above the fireplace in almost every room Furniture of rosewood or walnut heavy and well polished, and richly upholstered chairs added grandeur. On the walls might be found portraits of members of the family by Chester Harding or by França, pictures showing the life of the times by George Bingham. An occasional painting by a distinguished American or European artist might also be seen in such a home

# DEVELOPMENT OF ART IN ST. LOUIS

Bu Anna Hossitt, '33

BY 1853 the birth date of Central a number of St. Louisans and pogun to collect works of art, but the general public had no opportunity to see them. There was no art museum, no art school, no effective art societies. The period after 1853 is, therefore, the most important in the history of the city's art development.

In 1857 the first "loan" exhibition was held in St. Louis. For the first time the public had an opportunity to see some of the pictures that St. Louisans had been collecting. From that time occasional exhibits were held in the city Works of art were brought from the East and from Europe, and some of them were of a high standard. One of the early St. Louis collectors, Hercules L. Dousman, whose valuable collection, now scattered about the country, was open to the public, was the first to foster the idea of a public museum

The next step in developing art was taken in 1860 when the Western Academy of Art was established by Henry T. Blow. Unfortunately, however, the Civil War occurred at this time, and the Academy expired. Practically all art development was retarded during this period

In 1872 art societies began to flourish, and such names as J. R. Meeker. H. H. Morgan, and Dr. W. T. Harris appeared as leaders in spreading a public eagerness for art. In 1874 Halsey Cooley Ives organized a successful evening drawing class in the rooms of Washington University, and the University organized an art department in 1879 known as the St. Louis Museum and School of Fine Arts. The president was James E. Yeatman, and the director was Halsey C. Ives. This shows how our two separate institutions today, the Art Museum, and the School of Fine Arts, in Washington University, had their beginning as a combined organization for furthering art. In 1881, through the munificence of Wayman Crow, the combined school and museum was provided with a new building at Nineteenth and Locust streets. The two temained as one department until after the World's Fair in 1904. From that time on, the Art Museum has been housed in the art building of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which was enlarged. The Art School was then moved to the British Pavilion, another exposition building. Later, through the generosity of William K. Bixby, the present building on the southeast corner of the Washington University campus was erected in 1930

Three years after the World's Fair, the citizens of St. Louis voted to support the Art Museum on a public tax, and thus, becoming a public institution, it was severed from the School of Fine Arts

The Art Museum contains collections ranked among the finest in the country, and characteristic objects of almost every phase of art from ancient times to the present day. It therefore provides an opportunity for studying art of all periods and countries. Miss Mary Powell is the Supervisor of Education at the Art Museum, and she, together with her assistants, endeavors to spread among old and young alike, a finer appreciation of art

The School of Fine Arts, under the direction of Edmund H. Wuerpel, has continued as a prominent factor in advancing the art of our city, and also in bringing forth the hidden powers of its students, some of whom have won distinction.

In the period following the Civil War, St. Louisans realized that a city ambitious to be really cultured and progressive must have its art societies. The St. Louis Sketch Club was formed in 1877 by J. R. Meeker. The meetings were held in the studios of its members. The club prospered until 1885 when dissenting members formed the Salmagundi Club. Both closed about 1886.

Next followed the establishment of a very important factor in the progress of fine arts in St. Louis, the St. Louis Artists' Guild, founded about 1898 It grew out of the idea of a group of artists who met in various studios and discussed art. However, as the membership grew, they felt that they should have a permanent meeting place. Accordingly, in 1908 a building was opened

on Union and Inright avenues. The Guid holds four competitive exhibitions a year, of the works of St. Louisans. Artists' productions are hung on the walls of the Guild, and judged by three out-of-town artists. The prizes are given by St. Louis patrons of art. The Guild is open every day from one to five o'clock, and is free to the public

One other early art society that is still in existence is the St. Louis Art League. Another was the Friends of Art. This organization had two objectives. It encouraged St. Louis painters by buying some of their pictures, and this tered a leve of art in the public by presenting these pictures to the schools.

St. Louis, along with other cities all over the world, has realized that fine arts as well as applied arts plays an important part in its development and so we find art being given ser—us attention in our public schools. Drawing is a mpu sery in the elementary department and elective in the high schools. Art Appreciation has recently been added to the curriculum. The Beard of Education has put thousands of dollars worth of pictures and casts on the walls of the schools, and has creeted buildings of beauty and distinction in all parts of the city.

Leaving the present day, we return to the period after the Civil War, for a word about architecture. It was an era of poor taste all over the country, and furthermore. St. Louis was recovering from the War. However, it did produce the Eads Bridge, which was begun in 1867 and finished in 1874. Architecturally speaking, it is one of the finest bridges in the country.

In the late nineties our taste in architecture began to improve. The Wainwright B. Iding on North Seventh Street and the Wainwright Lomb in Bella fontaine Cemetery are outstanding illustrations of this improvement. Houses of distinction were paid in Westmarchand Place Portland Place and other parts of the city. St. Louis became known throughout the United States for its beautiful homes. The Board of Education in the late nineties engaged William B. Ittner as its architect. Through him St. Louis gained its reputation for beautiful school buildings. Mr. Ittner designed the Yestman High School, the School High School and many grade schools. In 1900 Washington University statted on what has since become one of the most beautiful groups of university buildings in America.

In 1904 the Louisiana Purchase Exposition not only left us a handsome Art Museum binding but it undoubtedly stimulated in the people of St. Louis a desire for a better city

By 1904 St. Louis had made great progress. Much, however remained to be done before it would begin to live up to its possibilities. The city had grown up like Topsy. Its growth needed direction. That direction was furnished by a group of forward-looking citizens called the Civic League



### THE CITY PLAN COMMISSION

By Mae Mensendiek, '35

In 1915 the Executive Board of the Carie League appointed a committee to consider a general plan for the city. This committee submitted to the League a plan advising the following improvements: the grouping of municipal buildings street improvements a park system and a Manicipa. Art Commission. A thorough study of each topic was made and from these studies the first city plan for St. Louis was formed in 1907. Of course the League could only suggest as it had no power to act. It did make plain, however, our need of a city plan, and in 1911 an ordinance was passed providing for a City Plan Commission

In 1916 talk Commission published the Public Building Croap Plan, which is, today, taking form in the Memorial and Aloe plazas. Since nothing could be done without money, no progress was made until 1923 when, under a bond issue, St. Louis voted to pay from eight to nine million dollars for the nine blocks which the plazas were to occupy

Until very recently, little further had been done toward the erection of the plazas, because it was difficult to get possession of the land. This obstacle has finally been removed. The old buildings have been fazed the ground is being cleared and one of the proposed buildings the Municipal Auditorium is in the process of erection. We can now have a very clear idea as to what these plazas will look like. The Aloe Plaza in front of the Union Stition has finally become a reality. It includes the two blocks bounded by Eighteenth Twenti the Market, and Chestnut streets. From now on the first impression of a visitor to St. Louis should be affected tavorably by the love ness of these two blocks with their grass, trees, shrubs, and fountains. Now, after forty years, the beauty of the Union Station can be appreciated.

Before long one will also be able to enjoy the beauty of the Memorial Plaza, which, in general, extends from Twelfth to Fifteenth streets, and from Clark Street where the City Hall and Municipal Courts group are located to St. Charles Street, where the Lucas Garden forms the northernmost terminus

The Plaza proper will include the six blocks bounded by Market, Pine. Twelfth and Fifteenth streets and the one adjacent block bounded by Pine Olive, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth. The southern terminus of the Plaza will be formed by three buildings facing Market Street, the present City Hill, the Municipal Courts Building and the Municipal Auditorium now under construction. On the east side, facing Twelfth, is the new Civil Court House, and on Pine, the Bell Telephone Building. The Missouri Pacific Building on Thirteenth and Olive, and the Public Library, in the block bounded by



Thirteenth, Locust, and Olive also face the Plaza. Christ Church Cathedral, the Shell Building and the Jefferson Hetel are other notable buildings near the Plaza.

Inside the Plaza there are to be three buildings erected in the blocks bounded by Twelfth. Fifteenth, Pine, and Chestnut streets. The one in the center of these three placks will be the Sol hers. Memorial, but the purposes of the other two have not yet been decided. The three blocks left between Chestnut, Market. Twelfth, and Fifteenth will constitute the main open Plaza, while the block be unded by Olive Pine. I hirteenth, and Fourteenth will be used as a Northern Plaza for the Memorial Building and as a pleasing entrance to the Library. In addition to grass and shrubbery, sparkling water displays will adorn these spaces. At the highest point of the west end of the Plaza will be a fountain from which water will gush to a pool north of the Auditorium. This water will be submerged at Fourteenth to reappear in a lofty jet at the center of the space between the Soldiers' Memorial and the Municipal Courts. It will pass again under the crossing of Thirteenth to appear once more as a fountain and finally rest in a quiet pool north of the City Hall. Another such pool will be made between the Library and the Soldiers' Memorial. Statues of important characters in history are to be erected also. The street cars will be carried underground from Twelfth to Fifteenth so as not to impede the easy flow of traffic in the Plaza. There will also be a subway under Market Street for the whigh of the Plaza, and underground parking spaces for workers in the vicinity

Of course all these changes that will make the Plaza a lovely spot cannot be done right now but the land which has been cleared can be planted in grass thus making it much mere beautiful than the group of unsigntly buildings that have marred this spot

Now another problem faces the people, and, although the Plan Commission has offered its solution, nothing has been done to carry it out. As a result of the City's growth westward, it has turned its back on its greatest asset, the Mississippi River. The river front, while it might be, and ought to be, an attractive place, is the most run-down place in St. Louis. The solution which the Plan Commission has offered would make it a lovely spot indeed. There would be a large open plaza with driveways promenades grass fountains and trees. The railway terminals would be placed in an inconspicuous location and there would be a modern boat landing created at the levee.

One can get a good idea as to what the river front as well as the Memorial P aza will lock like from the models now displayed in the old Court House

The plans for the river front reveal difficult engineering problems and the necessity of a vast amount of money if they are to be carried out. However, with the picture before us of what the river front would look like, we, who are the citizens of the future, should not rest until we have made this inspiring vision a beautiful reality.



# ALL ABOARD FOR THE CENTRAL TOURS. BROADWAY

By Gertrude Thompson. '34

HE best way to get acquainted with the art and architecture of vour ony is to visit it

The following itineraries will provide pleasant and profitable occupation for many vacation hours

The Federal Reserve Bank, central bank for the Eighth Federal Reserve

Sale of Slaves at Court House Door 1869

District, classic in style, is located on the northeast corner of Locust and Broadway It was built in 1925 by Mauran, Russell, and Crowell. The medallions along the top represent seals of the states which belong to the Eighth District. Over the main door is the seal of the United States surmounted by an eagle with outstretched wings, the work of Daniel Chester French The beautiful interior is noted for its marbles and wood carvings. Guides, who take one about the building. tell interesting facts about it and about the banking system

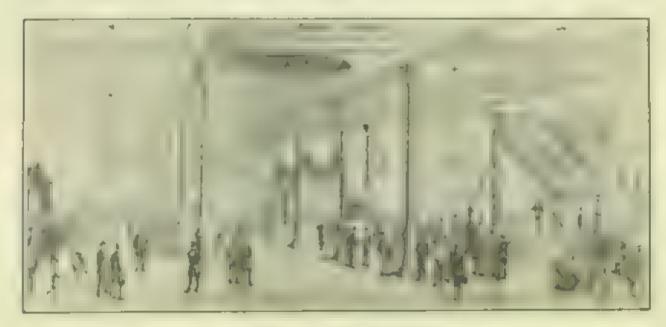
On the southeast corner of Broadway and Olive is a memorial tablet erected by the Missouri Historical Society in honor of William Clark of the Lewis and Clark expedition. On this site Clark lived and died, 1770 1838. This

must have been, formerly, a fashionable residential district, but, looking at Broadway as it is today, it is difficult to imagine such a thing

The old Court House, on Broadway, Chestnut, Market, and Fourth, was begun in 1839 and finished in 1862. The style is the classic revival of 1840, Doric, in the form of a Greek cross; it is surmounted by a dome of Renaissance



design. It was the scene of many historic events. Slaves were auctioned off on the western steps. I he first Dred Scott trial was held here. On the north west corner of Fourth and Market is a boul for which marks the starting point of all pioneer trails west. An old sundial and the whipping post of old Saint Louis were located on this site. The old Court House is famous not only because of its age but also for its beauty. It is an architectural achievement that the city may be proud of. The most beautiful part of the interior is the rotunda and dome. The murals by Wimar, described in the preceding article, are



Lobby of the Southern Hotel

recognized as worthwhile paintines but need good rest ration. The building today is used by the Saint I outs Art League for exhibitions, plans and modes for the Memorial Piaza and the Proposed River Front may be seen here. We can easily appreciate the heauty of the Court House as it stands today, but some day we hope it will be restored.

The Southern Hotel located on the southwest side of Walnut and Fourth, is said to have been the first fireproof building in Saint I outs. It was one of the finest hotels of the Mississippi Valley. The Southern and the old Planters Hotel that stood on Fourth and Chestnut were the headquarters for the rich planters on their visits here.

Fourth Street, "The Hill," as it was called, was beyond the town in 1800. It was here at the head of Walnut, that the old Spanish Fort protected the town below.

We shall descend, now, on Walnut to the old Post of St. Louis. Third Street was the "Street of the Barns" because it was where the barns stood. Second Street was the "Street of the Church."

The old Cathedral is located between Second and Third on Walnut. It was the Cathedral of Saint Louis from 1834 to October 18, 1914, when it became the Church of Saint Louis of France. There have been three churches



on this site: Log Church, June 24, 1770; Second Church, consecrated March 28, 1824; and the present Cathedral. The corner stone of the present church was laid August 1, 1831, and the building was consecrated October 26, 1834



The Old Catholic Cathedral

The style of the exterior is Greek classic. The façade is dignified, with its Doric columns, and the windows are well balanced in design. There are four languages on the façade: English, French, Latin, Hebrew Upon entering the building, we are inspired and silenced by its classic beauty. Three very old paintings are hung over the three altars. Over the main altar, Saint Louis of France. over the east, the Madonna, over the west, Saint Barthelomew. The pictures were given by the King of France and French nobles in the early nineteenth century. Over the west side of the altar is the Bishop's Canopy decorated with the French lily, la fleur-de-lis. The land on which the old Cathedral stands is said to be the only property in Saint Louis that has not changed hands

First Street was the Rue Royale or Rue Principale. Here the houses stood

looking out over the river; but in 1849 much of the old French quarters was destroyed by fire.

On First Street and Market is a tablet marking the site of the old Chouteau Mansion, which was originally Laclede's fur post.

You may go to the river and see the Eads Bridge, begun by Captain James B. Eads in 1867 and finished in 1874. At that time it was considered one of the marvelous engineering feats of the world, and is truly a great architectural accomplishment.

The view of the old buildings along the river front today is much the same as in a print of 1855. Some day the old buildings will be torn down, and, in their stead, there are to be drives, parks, and spraying fountains where we may go and enjoy ourselves. Then we shall have made a lovely and inviting front door instead of our old back yard.

Now we go south on Third to Gratiot. On the southeast corner is the second oldest church in Saint Louis. The Old Cathedral was for the French.



but Saint Mary's Church was for the German Catholics. It is surrounded by the houses of the church and is entered by a side door, for the front door is closed except on holidays. When you have passed through the narrow iron gates into the small courtyard, you might well imagine yourself in Europe

We go west to Fourth and then north to Cerre. On the southwest corner we find the Dent house, in which Grant married Julia Dent. This building, now delapidated, was once in a good residential district of the city. Perhaps some day this memorable old house will be turned into a Grant Museum

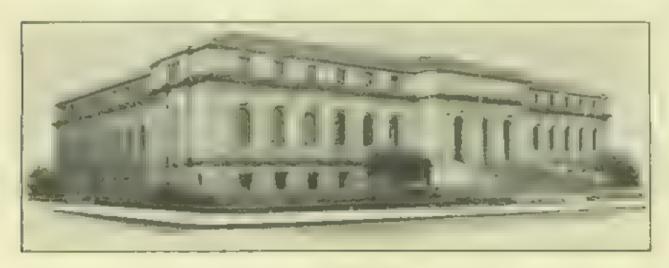
Looking south on Broadway one sees a grassy area extending for a block. This is the site of the old French market.

#### FOOTING IT DOWN TWELFTH

NTHE northeast corner of Fifteenth and Olive is a bronze tablet marking the site of the first high school building erected in 1850.

The Public Library is located at Fourteenth and Olive. The architect was Cass Gilbert, the style Italian Renaissance. The Library system was begun

in 1865 as "The Public School Library," and in 1884 the title was changed



St Louis Public Library

to "The St. Louis Public Library." Across the front can be seen carved medallions representing the seals of the city and of the Library, heads of Minerva, Janus, Pegasus, an hour glass, an owl, and an eagle. Alternating with the arches of the entrance are large medallion portraits of Homer, Dante, Virgil, and Shakespeare, and on the beveled edge are various figures of the nine muses and the three games. On the lower portion of the building are thirty medallions of painters identified with their art. The Art Room is one of the most beautiful rooms in the library. Its distinguishing characteristic is its ceiling, which is an adaptation of the carved ceilings in Italy. No furniture is fastened to the floor; therefore it may be cleared at any time for an Art Exhibition or reception. Just off from the Art Room is the Stedman Library for students in architecture Notice the carved doorway. The circulation department is open from nine in



the morning to nine in the evening every day except Sunday. The Reference Room is open from nine A. M. to ten P. M. every day except Sunday, when the time is two to nine P. M. The Open Shelves Room is open on Sundays.

Pause a moment at the head of the Library steps on Olive Street. Before long the broad expanse which extends from the Library to Clark Street will be an area of grass. flowers, and spraying fountains, surrounded by tall, monumental buildings, something which we may be proud of. This is the Memorial Plaza

The Lucas Garden is located on Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Locust. It was a gift from the Lucas family in 1854. The items of interest: The drinking



The New Missouri Pacific Building

fountain by Nancy Coonsman Hahn, a gift from Margaret R. Kincard, is in the center of the eastern end. The central basin has a water spray, the benches a unique design with the vegetation in the form of a Fleur-de-lis

The Shell Building on Thirteenth and Locust is worthy of note.

The Christ Church Cathedral is one of the most beautiful churches in St Louis. It is located on the southeast corner of Thirteenth and Locust. This church was the first parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church west of the Mississippi, and is the mother church and Cathedral of the diocese of Missouri. The building, designed by Leopold Eidlitz of New York, was finished in 1867. It is a good example of Early English Gothic. The tower was added in 1911. The bells are a duplication of the German Pavilion Bells at the

World's Fair in 1904. They have pealed for the Municipal Christmas festivities: welcomed distinguished visitors, including the President: and have rung joyously for returned soldiers. The Tuttle memorial on Locust Street was erected in 1927 in memory of Bishop Tuttle, for many years Bishop of Missouri. It is so constructed that more stories may be added to it. The church is open during the day. The entrance is on Thirteenth Street. Upon entering the church we are silenced and awed by its spaciousness and beauty. The reredos, in the east end, a gift of Mrs Christine Blair Groham, was dedicated December 25, 1911. It was designed and executed by H. Heme and Sons of Exeter, England, with the cooperation of Kivas Tully. Mr. Heme oversaw



the setting up of it. It is entirely of Caen stone from Normandy. It is all hand-carved and tells the history of the Church with Christ as the central figure. Beneath the altar are carved groups of the annunciation, presentation of Christ in the Temple, and the resurrection. The key to the reredos may be obtained at the church. The Bishop's Throne was a gift from Mrs. Kate Howard and is of Gothic stone work. All the windows in the church are beautiful, especially the seven lancet windows at the west end of the Cathedral and those in the baptistry on the northwest corner as you go out. The subjects of the west window are The Nativity; Adoration of The Wise Men: Christ Among the Doctors. Our Lead's Baptism. Christ Book Pilate. The Shepherds of Calvary; and The Angels and Women at the Tomb

The Missouri Pacific Building on Olive and Twelfth Street is one of the monumental buildings facing the Plaza

The Bell Telephone Building situated on the southwest corner of Eleventh and Pine, begun in 1923 and finished in 1925, is in the modern setback style, has stained glass windows in the southern part of the rotunda, and ceilings beautifully painted. Visitors are allowed to go to the top of this building for a view of St. Louis

The Civil Courts, located on the northeast corner of Twelfth and Market, was built in 1927. It is a combined modern skyscraper, classic Temple, and Egyptian Pyramid. The Egyptian decorations of the main rotunda are beautiful. St. Louis, from the Greek Temple is worth seeing

The City Hall is located on the southwest corner of Twelfth and Market Begun in 1890, finished in 1898, it is the type of the French Hotel de Ville In the central portion of the building is an open space about one hundred feet square, surmounted by gallenes and covered by a skylight. This wall space contains a series of ten paintings by F. L. Stoddard, portraying Indians and allegorical subjects. There is also a copy of Nancy Coonsman Hahn's memorial of the Missouri soldiers at Cheppy, France. In the outside office of the Mayor's suite is a tile mosaic of St. Louis of France. This was part of the Louisiana



One Hundred and Sixteen



Purchase Exposition A statue of Classes S. Crant by Robert P. Bringharst stands at the southeast corner of Washington Square on I wellth and Market It was presented by Grant's Monument Association on October 9, 1888. It is the one public representation of Grant in the city in which he once lived

The Municipal Courts Building, on the southeast corner of Fourteenth and Market, is in the French Renaissance style and was erected in 1910 and 1911.

The Laclede Statue, by George Julian Zolnay, is placed between the Municipal Courts Building and the City Hall, facing Thirteenth Street. It is not an attempt at physical likeness, but it is a representation of Laclede as a pioneer. It was a presentation to St. Louis from the Centennial Association in 1914 in conjunction with the centennial celebration of St. Louis Incorporation in 1909.

The Municipal Auditorium is now being erected on Fourteenth and Market

The Union Station is located on Market and Eighteenth. It is Romanesque in style. The architect was T. C. Link. It stands at the western end of what was once Chouteau's Pond. In front of it is the Aloe Plaza

#### TOURING LINDELL

By Joseph Hossitt, '36

Tither, rises majestically and can be seen for many miles around. It has a beacon atop it, used to guide airplanes. It was completed in 1930.

St. Francis Xavier's Church, Grand and Lindell Boulevards, is sometimes called the College Church, because of its relation to St. Louis University. It is in the English Gothic style and Henry Switzer was the architect. The bells in the tower were cast in Seville, Spain, having been brought to New Orleans and then to St. Louis. They were put in the tower in 1914. The glass windows in the west end by Emil Frei are notable

St. Louis University, Grand Avenue and West Pine Boulevard, was founded in 1818 by the Jesuits, and is the oldest university in the west. The buildings are English Gothic style and designed by Henry Switzer. There are some interesting paintings here by old masters. Some are to be seen in the reception room

The Scottish Rite Cathedral, at 3637 Lindell Boulevard, was designed by William B. Ittner in the classic style of the Ionic order. The large auditorium seats 3,000 people.

The former St. Louis Club, 3663 Lindell Boulevard, is an interesting example of French Renaissance architecture. Friedlander and Dillon of New York and Ewald of St. Louis were the architects



The Masonic Temple on Lindell, between Grand and Spring, is classic in style. Eames and Young were the architects. The three stages of the design are an emblem of the three steps in Masonry. A glass window is the work of Emil Frei

St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church at 3692 Lindell Boulevard is Gothic in style

The Coronado Hotel at Lindell and Spring avenues is one of the most beautiful hotels in the city. A walk through the reception rooms on the main floor is suggested. Notice the handsome apartment buildings in this district

The Moolah Temple, 3821 Lindell, stands out because of the material of which it is built

The St. Louis Medical Association Building, 3839 Lindell Boulevard, is classic in style

The Cathedral of St. Louis is five blocks west on Lindell Boulevard and is the largest church in the city. It was designed by Barnett, Haynes, and Barnett in a developed Byzantine style and was dedicated October 18, 1914. The exterior of the Cathedral is impressive. There are three domes. Only one, the great central one, is seen from the street. This dome, including the cross, is 227 feet from the street level. The interior is massive in construction. Its greatest length is 238 feet and its greatest width is 194 feet. Two rose windows at the northern and southern ends of the church were designed and executed by the Tiffany Studios.

Within the building are four chapels. The All Saints' Chapel and the Lady Chapel were designed in the Roman style by C. A. Leonari of Rome and executed by Tiffany and Company of New York. The Blessed Sacrament Chapel and the All Souls' Chapel were designed in the Byzantine style by G. D. Barnett and executed by the Gorham Company of New York.

The Sanctuary is interesting and the High Altar is especially noteworthy, because of the beauty of design and the richness of material. A great portion of the Cathedral is covered by mosaics, which are very beautiful

The views up and down Lindell are beautiful, especially on a rainy night

#### SEEING KINGSHIGHWAY

O REACH the important places on Kingshighway, leave the Delmar-Olive car at Kingshighway

Temple Israel, a Jewish synagogue, on the northwest corner of Wash ington at Kingshighway, was designed after the Madeleine in Paris in the style of a Roman Temple of the Corinthian order

The Second Baptist Church, on the southeast corner of Kingshighway and Washington, was designed by Mauran, Russell, and Garden in a modified Italian Gothic style

One Hundred and Evahteen



St. John's Methodist Church, on the southwest corner of Kingshighway and Washington was designed by Theodore C. Link in late Italian Renaissance. It is of the Ionic order

St. John's Club House, on Washington Avenue, was designed by Wilbur Trueblood. It is in the Gothic style

The Tuscan Temple at the northwest corner of Westminster Place was designed by Albert Groves. in the classic Doric order and is used as a Masonic lodge

The First Church of Christ Scientist is on the southwest corner of West-minster Place. Mauran, Russell, and Crowell were the architects. It is in the Renaissance style.

Church of the Unity, at 5015 Waterman Avenue, was designed by William B. Ittner in the Gothic style. A mural decoration by E. Wuerpel occupies the entire wall space back of the pulpit. It was given to the church by Mrs. B. J. Taussig in thanksgiving for the safe return from the World War of all the young men connected with the church, among them being her son.

To the east of Waterman Avenue is Hortense place. South on Kingshigh way are two of the handsomest residence places in St. Louis. The Portland Place entrance was designed by Theodore C. Link. At Lake Avenue, in this place, is a statue called "Mercury Teasing a Young Eagle," by Frederick W Ruckstuhl. The entrance to Westmoreland Place is the work of Eames and Young

A walk through these places is delightful

From Marvland Avenue to Pine Street are some of St. Louis's finest residence hotels. On the southeast corner of Marvland and Kingshighway is the Park Plaza Hotel, which can be seen for great distances around. The hotel was designed by Victor Proetz

The Chase Hotel on the northeast corner of Lindell and Kingshighway is one of the most beautiful in the city

From here one can walk east three blocks to Newstead Avenue to the Catholic Cathedral already described in the Lindell itinerary, or one can go south on Kingshighway, past the hospitals, for which St. Louis is famous

One might walk west on Lindell Boulevard toward Washington University or enter Forest Park.



#### WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

A TOUR of the campus of Washington University would be enjoyable. The university can be reached by the City Limits car, the University-Olive car, or the Waterman bus

The buildings cover one hundred and fifty-five acres and are considered one of the most beautiful groups of University buildings in America.

University Hall is the main building. It was erected in 1900, and was used as the administration building for the World's Fair. The style is Tuder Gothic, and the hall was a gift of Mr. Robert S. Brookings. A wonderful view of St. Louis can be obtained from the archway.

The arcade of Ridgely library is beautiful.

Duncker Hall houses the school of Commerce and Finance and was erected in memory of Charles Duncker, who was killed in the World War. He graduated from Central in 1910, receiving the scholarship of Washington University.

The Woman's Building is the center of the social life of the women. It contains beautiful reception rooms, a gymnasium, and a cafeteria, which is open to the public

McMillan Hall is the women's dormitory.

Grabam Memorial chapel is near the men's dormitories. It was designed by I P Jamieson who had his inspiration from King's College Chapel Cambridge, England. It is Tudor Gothic in style. On specified Sundays, during winter months, organ recitals are given here

January Hall, east of Graham Memorial Chapel, is used as the law school James P. Jamieson was the architect

Busch Hall is the chemical laboratory

From Busch Hall one can go to the archway of the main building again, and then south on Forsythe Boulevard to the Givens School of Architecture, a gitt of Joseph Civens in honor of his tather and mother. The building is different from the others, being classic in style.

The New Art School, the gift of William K. Bixby, at Skinker and Forsythe, is also classic in style. Jamieson and Spearl were the architects. The woodwork and plaster in the Antique room were removed from the British Pavilion of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition

The Robert Burns Statue, directly in front of the Art School, was erected in honor of Burns by admirers of his genius.

A walk in the neighborhood south of Washington University would be worth while since there are very beautiful residences in this section. At Forsythe and Ashbury is the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes. This little church is Norman Gothic in style and was designed by Guy Study.

South on Pennsylvania Avenue is Brentmoor, another place of lovely homes



## STROLLING THROUGH FOREST PARK

If YOU wish to spend a pleasant atterno in it is recommended that you go to herest Park. For five cents, you can make a circuit of it by bas, starting at the Lindele Pavi ien. Lindel and Kingshighway, and passing all points of interest. Or you may make a trip through on foot, since there are numerous ways to enter the park.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904 and the Pageant and Masque of 1914 were held here. The Municipal Theatre is also in the park.

Within the park be undaries are included thereon hundred and seventy one acres. It is one of the largest parks in the United States. Many are its attractions: the Jefferson Memorial, the Art Museum, the golf courses, the tennis courts, the playgrounds, the Zoo, and the Jewel Box. It is deemed inadvisable to try to visit all these places in one day, but to take a few at a time

Jefferson Memorial, at the DeBaliviere entrance, may be reached by the University car line. It is open from ten to five daily, including Sundays, and is only closed on Christmas and New Years'

The building, classic in style, and designed by Isaac Taylor, is a memorial of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904. It is a combination of a museum, library, statue, archway, and community house.

A statue of Thomas Jefferson by Karl Bitter is placed in the center of the building under the high arch of the rotunda. On the east wall is placed a bronze tablet—the Signing of the Treaty. It is in high relief and represents Monroe Livingston and Marners signing the Leuisiana Parchase I reaty made April 30, 1803. A bronze tablet, designed by Tiffany and Commemorating the Louisiana Acquisition is placed on the west wall. In the west wing are exhibited the Lindbergh Trophics. In the east wing is the headquarters of the Missouri Historical Society. A very good idea of life in old St. Louis can be obtained by studying the exhibits and pictures here.

Just outside of the memorial, on the eastern side, stands the statue of a Pioneer Woman, modeled by Nancy Coonsman Hahn

The Art Museum is not far south of the Jefferson Memorial and can be teached by walking past the golf links and up Art Hill or by taking the bus in front of the Memorial

It is the only permanent building of the Louisiana Parchase Exposition having been designed by Cass Gilbert. The style is classic with six Corinthian Columns across the main entrance. The Sculpture Court was inspired by the Baths of Caracalla and has the largest Guastivino ceiling in the United States. The museum contains a representative cellection of paintings and sculpture decorative and graphic arts, and affor is a wonderful opportunity for the study of art.

The English and American period rooms are beautiful. Anyone may listen



to the talks on Art given by Miss Powell or members of the staff. Many interesting exhibitions are held here from time to time

The St. Louis Statue directly in front of the Art Museum was modeled by Charles Niehaus. It was presented to St. Louis in commemoration of the Exposition held on this site. The statue overlooks Art Hill, which is shaped in a semi-circle and slopes down to the lagoons. Here was held the Pageant and Masque of 1914

To the East of the large bird cage is the statue of the Zuni Indian by Walker Hancock. It was a gift of Augustus Maschmeyer as a memorial to Jessie Tennille Maschmeyer. It can be reached from the Art Museum by walking east through the Zoo, and through the bird cage.

North of the Zuni Indian statue is the World's Fair Pavilion or shelter house, designed by George Kessler, with Henry Wright as associate architect. This building stands on the site of the Missouri Building of the World's Fair One of the most beautiful views of western St. Louis is gained at this point

On the terrace is a sundial, a memorial to Mary Leighton Shields, president of the Missouri Society of Colonial Dames of America for seventeen years. The benefics nearby are supported by croaching cases designed by Nines Coensman Hahn. The Japanese cherry trees up the slope to the shelter house are a beautiful sight when in bloom. The Jewel Box is located opposite the Arena and can be easily reached by the Market Street car. Displays of flowers are kept here and are frequently changed

#### THE STATUES IN FOREST PARK

A TRIP to the various isolated statues in the park would be enjoyable A good starting point would be at Ohkland and Kings nehway. Here is the Bates statue, by J. W. McDonald, a memorial to Edward Bates, a member of Lincoln's first cabinet.

North of this statue, at Lindell and Kingshighway, is the Francis P. Blair statue, the work of W. W. Gardner. Mr. Blair had a prominent part in the life of the city during and after the Civil War

Midway between the Lindell entrance and the Jefferson Memorial is the Confederate Memorial by George Julian Zolnay



One Hundred and Twenty-two

At the lily pond is the Bertha Guggenheim Memorial Fountain by J. A Horchert

Near this, at McKinley and Government drives, is the Franz Sigel statue by Robert Cauer and is the only equestrian statue in the park besides that of St. Louis

West of the Missouri Pavilion, on the border of the lagoon is the Jahn Memorial, erected in honor of Freidrich Jahn and a gift of the St. Louis Turnverein. It was the work of Robert Cauer

West of this, at Skinker and Forsythe boulevards, is a fountain by Victor Holm, commemorating the work of two St. Louis musicians, Owen Miller and Otto Ostendorf

#### WALKER HANCOCK

By Ruth Farrell, '33

ALKER HANCOCK, now an outstanding American sculptor, graduated from Central High School in June 1414. He placed in active part in many school activities. Walker Hancock was one of the editors of the RED AND BLACK and contributed both art work and poetry to that publication. His cover design has been used often on the RED AND BLACK



One of his poems was published in Art and Archeology ... idina in minizing which his was steen to include the Walker Hancock played one of the chief parts in his class play. He helped in the designing and research work for the Greek Games, a beautiful pageant given by the Girls Gymnasium Department of Central at the Municipal Theatre, in 1919. During his senior year he made the Memorial Tablet which is waiting for a permanent place in our school. In addition he attended the Saturday morning classes at the Washington University School of Fine Arts

Upon his graduation from Central, Walker Hancock received a scholarship to the Washington University Art School for his outstanding work in the High School Art Course. Following that, he won a scholarship to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. While there he won the Stuartson prize and twice the Cresson Traveling Fellowship, which enabled him to travel extensively in Europe. Next in his list of awards was the gold medal for American sculpture in the Pennsylvania Academy's Annual Exhibition, which he won on his Bust of Toivo. At about the same time he won the Prix de Rome prize, which is the greatest award a young American sculptor can hope to attain. It enabled him to study, free of charge, for three years at the American Academy, at Rome. He spent an extra year in Italy and on his return



to the United States he was appointed to his present position as head of the Department of Sculpture at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts

At present Walker Hancock's time is divided between the Pennsylvania Academy in Philadelphia and his studio in New York. He is working on important commissions, both architectural pieces and portraits. His summer studio is at Folly Cove on Cape Ann in Massachusetts

Walker Hancock has a number of works in St. Louis. He has Memorial Lablets in both the Westminster Presbyterian Church and the Scruggs School His Bust of Toivo is at the City Art Museum. Mr. William Booth Papin owns his bronze statue of Time. The Squirrel Fountain is owned by Mr. Charles McClure Clark. The Zuni Bird Charmer, which is his latest work in St. Louis is located near the Bird House in Forest Park. It is a bronze statue, life size, of a kneeling Indian with a bird on either arm. Walker Hancock is still a young man and we all join in wishing him a long and successful career.



# STAR DUST By Larry West, '34

As a star
Is falling
I wonder what it thinks
I wonder if, in its way.
It cants and curses
And cries aloud to kin and God.
Or if in some grand ethereal mood,
Quiet, prosaic,
It murmurs softly.
"This is fate



#### ARCHITECTURE OF ST. LOUIS

By Mr. Spross

IKF other ta tors in civilization inclutecture underzies certain changes influenced by economic and other material conditions. While no definite line of demarcation can be drawn between the periods of architectural style transition in America, a gradual change can be observed, evolving from the application of the European styles, to the Modern or Individualistic feeling that is in our midst today

To understand readily how the European styles influenced the building of Greater St. Louis, it is necessary to know something of the sources from whence they came, and the characteristics which distinguish them, one from another To do this we must go back through the centuries of time and history and trace them step by step until we find them knocking for admittance at our door

To the ancient Greek of Hellas, the architects of more than twenty centuries are indebted for the fitness or "sense of proportion" which they gave; a matter of no exact science, but that feeling of pleasant satisfaction in the relationship of each part to the whole, so nobly portrayed in the Parthenon at Athens, still sublime in inspiration though in ruins. From the Greek we have a low-pitched roof covered with tile; the sculptured frieze supported by columns of the Doric, Ionic, or Corinthian orders, whose bases repose on series of terraced steps

From the Etruscans of northern Italy came the arch, which the Romans copied, making the semi-circular arch their distinguishing feature. In all other respects their architecture is largely a modification of the Greek styles

In the East, a mingling of Oriental style which the Roman produced is that which is known as Byzantine, employing an interior charm and gracefulness unknown to the Romans. But in the West, there was no particular type to blend with the Roman to form a style comparable to the Byzantine. What actually took place was a gradual modification of the Roman style into that which is known as the Romanesque. The tendency here was away from the heaviness so prevalent in the older construction. In Lombardy, the vaults were supported by ribs at the groins or intersections of surfaces, the ribs resting on pillars, making the use of massive walls unnecessary. Thus the ribs were used for both structural and decorative purposes

In France was born the Gothic style of architecture just prior to the Renaissance. Structurally, it is marked by the pointed arch, which may be raised to impressive heights without material increase, in width, needing no heavy walls to resist the outward thrust, thereby permitting the building of vaults of any size or shape. In this style there is not any excess material. All weight is carried by the skeleton of arches, piers, and buttresses, the spaces between the outside piers being filled with lofty windows. This style was copied in



England. Germany, and Italy where, through elaborate ornamentation, various modifications of the Gothic style arose. Nowhere else in the world, save in France, does it exist in its original purity.

In England, during the reign of the Tudor sovereigns (15th to 18th centuries), one of the modified Gothic types prevailed, known as the Tudor style and characterized by straight lines. Turrets, decorative chimneys, bay and



The Old Court House

oriel windows became popular. The Elizabethan phase (late Tudor) developed certain characteristics, such as great square windows, numerous fireplaces and chimneys, carved staircases of wood, gables, octagonal turrets, projecting windows, paneled ceilings, and detailed ornamentation

Since the Renaissance, a revival of the Classical style began to influence French architecture and spread to other countries. It was a marked characteristic of the new age that other buildings

besides churches were worthy of the architects' skill: consequently a study of the best works has continued to our present time

In the early days when St. Louis was scarcely more than a trading post on the threshold of the New West, it is interesting to note that among the tradesmen of the community was an auction or named Gabriel Paul, who designed the first cathedral in Missouri. The structure was built of brick and located on a site near Second and Walnut streets. It was begun in 1818, and torn down before the days of photography; so we have only the written record of its existence. It stood in the same square where the present Old Cathedral now stands

The next builders of note, after Gabriel Paul, were Morton and LaVaille Receipts show that they were partners who designed and built a brock I piscopal Church on the corner of Third and Chestnut streets; another, at the southwest corner of Fifth and Chestnut; and still another, in 1860, at Thirteenth and Locust. In 1926 these men drafted the plans of the First Court House which was completed in 1833. In 1854 this structure was razed for the East Wing of the present Old Court House, which was not completed until 1862

The year 1837 marked the beginning of the works of two more architects of note, Lewis M. Clark and Oliver A. Hart. The former designed the old



St. Louis Theatre, which was built on the southeast corner of Third and Olive. This structure the finest west of the Mississippi River seated 14.0 people and cost S (160). In the early fitties it was torn down to make way for the Customs Heuse which still stands. Mr. Hart's contribution to greening St. Louis it this time was three churches. He designed the Second Baptist Church which was built in 1840 at S xth and Locust, the First Prespyterian Church at Fourteenth and Locust, then known is Lucas Place, and Inter-the Walnut Presbyterian Church and Church (1864) at Sixteenth and Walnut



First Presbuterian Church

Approximately from 1850 to 1890, the influence of the Romanesque and Classic style was via reaste applied to homes churches sent its and commercial buildings. This in latine was introduced into St. Leas and amb a portraved in the many fine of new and churches creeted in the early fitties after the plan of Coorge I. Barnett, a distinguished young architect, trained under Sir. I homas Hine, of London, who came to St. Louis from England about 1840.

Upon his arrival in St. Louis, Mr. Barnett joined Lewis M. Clark, which step marked the beginning of a long and successful career. Two of his earliest works were the New Coarr Heuse and St. Vincent de Pinks Cat who Church. Mr. Barnett designed the finest Missouri homes prior to the Civil War, a splendid example being the Kennett's home it Selma I anding on the Miss ss. pp.



River in Jefferson county, which to the rivermen of that time was known as Kennett's Castle

The fifties were notable for the important buildings erected at this time In 1852 Mr. Robert Vinchel, designed the Mercantile Library Building and Mr. Barnett gave to St. Louis the finest of all his churches, the Union M. E. Church located at Eleventh and Locust. The year following he designed the Trinitarian Congregational Church at Tenth and Locust, the first of the denomination in Missouri.

In 1851, the first Public High School building was completed and Dettect at Fitteenth and Olive. This building was designed by Mr. Wim. Rumbold.



The first official Central High occupied this structure in March of that year. It was the first of its kind west of the Mississippi. The Tudor Gothic style employed in its design evidently set the pattern for all future High School Buildings in the city, as later, Mr Ittner, designer of buildings for the Board of Education, drew his inspiration from the Tudor period of England with most gratifying results. Mr. Rumbold was also given the contract to complete the Old Court House, the chief task being the designing of

the dome which was made of cast iron, and completed in 1862

Another splendid piece of architectural achievement of this decade was the Christ Church of piscepal—the construction of which was nalted by the Civil War. Not until 1910 was the present tower erected, designed by W. A Cidwell of St. Louis and built by Kivas Tully. The reredos of this magnificent structure was designed by Harry Hems of Exeter Lingland, and installed in 1911.

This same period brought to St. Louis the influence of Gothic architecture through Mr. Israes who was educated in the Trinity School of New York and entered work with Richard Upohn, one of the truly great Gothic architects of America. Mr. Isaacs practised privately in St. Louis after the Civil War. Types of his designing are pertrayed in the Charch of Holy Communion (Episcopul) the Patchen residence and the New Mercantile Lorary Building, which replaced the old one designed by Mitchell

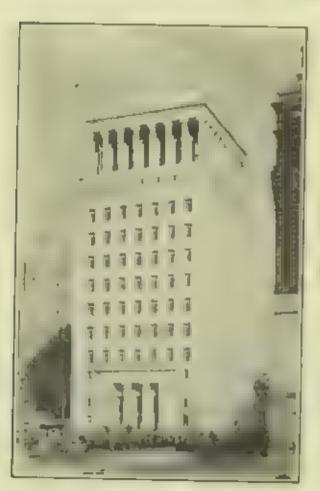
In 1869-70 the Four Courts Building at Twelfth and Clark came into being designed by Themas Warving Walsh who came to this city in 1850. The present buildings of St. Louis University at Crand and West Pine is well as the Church of St. Francis Xavier at Grand and Lindell, were the contributions of Mr. Walsh



The seventies saw the beginning of some of the finest residential sections of St. Louis. Notable among them was Vandeventer Place the first house of which was the beautiful home of Charles H. Pick, who had prepared himself in architecture and was a partner of the late George I. Barnett

Thomas B. Annan a native son of St. Louis designed and completed the Merchants. Exchange Building in 1875. This was a most remarkable building Particularly was it noted for its interior woodwork which was of walnut. Mr. Annan also produced the Cupples residence a home noted for the beauty of its interior woodwork.

The middle eighties marked a turning point in Missouri arentecture as well



The New Civil Court House

as in that of the entire nation. Henry Hobson Richardson brought the American people to thinking in terms of the Romanesque style for all classes of buildings. His life cut short by an incurable malady, he requested his practise to be turned over to three young men of his office, Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge, who executed an extensive amount of work in the city during the next decade

Near the close of the nineteenth century, the tall office building or skyscraper came into being, especially in America, presenting entirely new problems. Its framework of steel embedded in concrete transformed the science of building. The only style worthy to succeed is the stepback design.

To avoid the monotony apt to result from the myriads of regularly arranged window openings, and to prevent the extreme height of the structure from

making the dimensions seem poorly proportioned are two problems in exterior design which the architects of the modern tall buildings must solve. In the so ution of these problems the achievements of past centuries play an important part. Many elements of the Classic and Ciothic designs are employed. The continuous vertical strips between windows ending in pitasters and sometimes cornects produces a striking resemblance to those employed centuries earlier in Europe.

In 1891 the tall office building made its appearance in St. Louis, the accentuated vertical pilasters expressing the new era of steel and concrete construction



and Classic style found expression in office building design. Daring 1893-94. St. Louis gained three norable additions, the City Hall, designed by Fekel and Mann, the Union Station at Eighteenth and Market, designed by Theodore C. Link, and the Visitation Convent at Cabanne and Belt, by Birnett, Haynes and Barnett.

Nineteen hundred and four has been referred to as the Golden Age of St. I was a fine I was and Parchase Exposition aroused public interest in archi-



New Telephone Building

tecture. Gradual improvement in character of design, composition, and application of ornament took place. Some very beautiful buildings of the Exposition established a precedent which was to be reflected in the modification of design in general The massive granite Administration Building of the Exposition which Robert I. Brookings provided for Washington University: the Fine Arts Building: the Art Museum, and Jefferson Memorial in Forest Park all exemplify this influence

The following list partly portrays the gala per formance of the builders' art and architectural achievement extending from this period to the entry of our country into the World War:

Boatmen's Bank Bldg., 1913-14. Eames and Young, architects

Laclede Gas Light Co., 1913. Muran, Russell, and Crowell, architects Moolah Temple, 1913. Heflfenstellar, Hirsch, and Watson, architects

New Roman Catholic Cathedral, 1913. Barnett, Haynes, and Barnett, architects. The messacs on the arches and pendentives of this cathedral were made under the supervision of Emil Frei, of St. Louis.)

University Club. 1914. Eames and Young, architects

Missouri Athletic Association Bldg, 1914. Ittner and Brueggeman, architects.

Church of Our Lady Lourdes, 1916. Study and Farrar, architects Westminster Presbyterian Church, 1916. Albert B. Groves, architect.

Hotel Statler, 1917. George B. Post and Sons, N. Y., assisted by Mauran, Russell, and Crowell of St. Louis, architects

St. Louis Post Dispatch, 1917. Barnett, Haynes, and Barnett, architects

During our participation in the World War few buildings of note were completed. Home industries were bent on winning the war and all else mattered little. But as soon as the nation state and community had recovered from that orgy of blood and the state of human relationships began to assume



a condition tending toward normaley building was resumed with renewed viger and clearer vision for future needs. Some of the recent structures completed are as follows:

Hotel Chase, Chester and Chase Apartments, 1922. Preston J. Bradshaw, architect

Hotel Coronado, 1925, Addition, 1926. Preston J. Bradshaw, architect Scottish Rite Cathedral, 1921-23. William B. Ittner, architect

W. K. Bixby Hall of Fine Arts, Washington U., 1925. Jamesson and Spearl, architects

The Embassy Apartments, 1926. Preston J. Bradshaw, architect

From 1927 to 1932, we find the gradual evolution of design destined to culminate in our present modernism so clearly exemplified in the completion of our New Civil Courts Building and the erection of that gigantic pile of concrete and steel, the Southwestern Bell Telephone Building. Evolution speaks progress—the transcendent fact of steady greater in architectural design attesting to the same. This culmination of which we speak, however, is not ultimate in any sense, our efforts of today being the progress of tomorrow

Actual written by the sponsor, Mr. Harold E. Spross, after research work and exploration trips which he and his committee, Woody Ford, Robert Yamamato, and Rau W. e. made.)

### THE FABLE

Bu Larry Weir, '34

Dust lies heavy
And deep
On the faded pages
Of yesterday
I, with the feeble puffs
Of man.
In places
Scatter several minute grains
I hen hastily
Unconsciously
Carefully glean

Distorted facts.
Confused actions
Dealing with deeds
Of patriots and tyrants,
Reversing their creed,
Making heroes
Of nonentities
I his I author
Into one gigantic myth
Frown bewilderment.
And call it—
History

#### MR. SCHMITZ: ART PATRON

After an interview with Mr. Schmitz

By Rose Hummel, '34

the reports of parties of the pertinent of the properties three art students of the school system | It was the writer's privilege to talk | crossings. Just four hundred miles prints and 300 plaster casts.

schools a collection of 538 reproduc- and studying them during the day. He during one man's lifetime

St Louis students should know Mr Itions of great paintings and prints of has traveled much, but he says he Rudolph Schmitz, for he has done so statues. This "Schmitz Collection." always returns to St. Louis a better much toward the development of art representative of the best in the world's satisfied citizen. appreciation in our schools. In 1900 art during the past five hundred years. When he first came here, St Louis year with the assistance of a friend to year at a time. It will soon be our a pioneer town with mud ankle-deep in

This custom he continued for ten years | with Mr Schmitz. He is eighty one | west there were plenty of buffaloes and As a result of his generosity, students | years old just one year older than Cen- | thousands of Indians ready at any time is I seen to be a part of the factor of the factor of the weight a feet location of the factor of th age of eighteen. He learned English by to such stories one realizes what mar In 1920 he made and donated to the copying twenty words in the morning velous changes have come to St. Louis

to street and supports to per a the

#### ST. LOUIS ARTISTS

been connected with St Louis. Unless ers. the word 'deceased' or the dates of time atoms as lat as sottly by see tarned as still living.

This list was made by Mary Taylor. 36, and Frances Hager, '36, for the parpose of the other new stirly statement to become acquainted with the names Marine painter. and works to Se a care at the items included have been checked by reliable critics, but the list is student a k sale her to preme , be t 1 ,11

George C. Aid. Etcher, engraver and 11 - 15 1

8 929 Lines to the spex Treewed

Is to terra liver

Oscar L. Decranginado A painter, I flustrator. He specializes in West (11 " SELTY

sect a great tep at man and a pont perprint lift and butte Masallisp nin star ne of sub a reneral repeabed in the forties and fittes. Deceased.

Kill HI Ichiour 1885 trasplanta the same of the state of trust as in the next eas that it the tills have been

Lilian Brown. Deceased. Painter, of James E Yeatman. I lens in light

See 1 mm Panter and sculptor.

Wille I R. T. Coper or Private and illustrator She designed Central si dell Blvd. school pin. She is a graduate of Cen- | Charles F. Galt. Portraits.

Actic.

The artists whose names appear in Mrs. Kathryn Cherry. Deceased. Adele Schulenburg Gleeson. Still-life painter, mostly flow- tor. She graduated from Central

William Merritt Chuse. 1849-1916. birth and death appear after the name. Deceased He was a famous painter He s aid t have taught more art six than any other man of his day. St. Louis is said to have given Chase his real start in the art world

11 cm. Ch , 1853 1880 Dec sed

Fire S. F. Chine Timberous Alban Jasper Conant. 1821-1915 Deceased. Painted portraits of Lincoln Steam and thern tailes

1 0 10 8 4 ceased. He painted scenes of New York indlends Som of the works in n St., was Vit Museum

Low " Dun of her

No I Had Vis Van H Low netter

il essed Panter

Hart Fores Ar Tratain is tra r Hi criduated from Washing THE RESIDENCE

a clind landscapes

int become t por as the concer the apple to St. I also the New York De-

Fri F. I stant les a noten

Weaving in St. Louis Art School. | Louisans

Adele Schulenburg Gleeson. Sculp

C. K Gleeson Paintings and etch

Gusten Goetsch Peters & Char. and landscapes. Instructor at School of Fine Arts

Alexandra Korsokov Golstan Batik

Jules Guerin. Illustrator. Painter Printed to reason I note the morial Washington, D. C.

Nancy Coonsman Hahn. Sculptor She add to Miss of War Mingra the stack that I me be interest in sculpture began in Frederick Oaks Sylvester's class at Central. She stere but a prema to re-

A Ket Hower I stor while 1 se per the sin retail in line tin, ling to the de George C. Eichbaum. 1817-1929 | won the Prix de Rome in 1925 in an pron He's agrifule of Cont

( heart from the part " " 1866 stree pentine Bresh p a be to need a the Western News A . . 11 + relation She the or a York whereas We had a milita course and was also transferred to manh adia and in strength and size r peditie a harrister, and favein Manuel de França. 1803-1863. De- keeper by turns, too ignorant to know cases. Been in Presidence to the a component of the last line he be president had to leave by there was but unate now but we work and punt dir sitt , its ritsman His may make p was hard at me. He is ame sees pepalar through he intlende take he speak I to alone ment by the study and practice of art in those days with true process in his same land st painer. He supresented a man 5 price of this attention expends and the the same which is so no present which pained has Frances Xavier. He also did some of talent was genuine, however, and his he it is a no the lattering in in the both of half it and evel con ocean to study in London In the bey I day of his popularity in Boston even the Property of the September of the Sep Fred Green Curpenter. Painter. In- | Lillian Glaser. Deceased. Organized He had a studio in St. Louis and structor at the St. Louis School of Fine Weavers Guild. Former instructor of painted the portrait of many St.

and poultry sketches.

Matthew Hasings 1810-1919. Deccased Painter Some of his sketches of early St. Louis are in the Jefferson

Florence Hazeltine Paintes. Instructor at Soldan High School in St. Louis

Florence French Holm, Pottery Instructor in the School of Fine Arts

Victor Holm Sculptor He is a teacher at the St. Louis School of Fine Arts. He is represented in the Barnes Hospital and Art Museum

Harriet Hosmer. 1831-1908. De. Handscapes and portraits ceased. She was fond of modeling. Tenasco Milovich. P. figures of mirth. Her "Puck" is famous. Her career was a stimulus to many people,

William Henry Howe 1846-1929. Deceased Painter, Received many medals in American and European exhibitions.

Halsey C Ives. 1847 1911. Deceased. He was a landscape painter. Director of the Museum of Fine Arts. A tablet was erected in the St. Louis Art Museum for Mr Ives. He was one who helped to create the Art School and the Art Museum of St Louis

Dorothy Jennings. Sculptor

Riseph Jones. Paintee Henrietta Ord Jones Pottery.

Lakuma Kajiwara. Portrait painter. Photographer.

Robert Kissack. Painter Represented in Missouri Capitol. Formerly landscape painter Supervisor of Fine and Manual Arts in St. Louis Public Schools.

Gisella Loeffler She decorated the Johnson Rand operating room in Barnes Hospital with fairyland figures and children at play,

Agnes Lodwick, Landscapes, Miss odwick is now teaching att in the Central High School

Scott MacNutt Portrait painter.

W L. Marple Deceased. One of the earlier painters

William Matthews 1821-1905, Deceased. Portrait painter

Cornelia Maury. Ficher and painter Mary McColl. I andscapes

Mecker 1827 1889 De-1 special interest in Southern swamp collection of oriental rugs in the United Section

work in St. Louis as an arrist on the stall of the Post Dispatch in 1901. Most of his paintings are of women in

Paul Harney. 1850 1915. Portraits in Jefferson City by his panels in the in St. Louis. He was the first sponsor in the possession of the King of Eng- dent of the Board of Control of the Art land and in the St. Louis Art Museum Europe knows Richard Miller's work almost as well as does to country Musee de Petit Palais, in Liège and Antwerp and the Royal Museum of Chris Italy He had done between 50 and 60 portraits of prominent St. Louisans His best effort is found in creation of figures and sunlight interiors. He does

Tenasco Milovich Painter

Caroline Risque Mrs Julian Jan's Sou'peure. Her favorite su ject is children She is represented - St. Louis Art Museum Former student of Central High.

Charles M Russell 1865 1926 Deceased Painter of western scenes

Holmes Smith He spe alizes in amels He also taught in St. Louis and became water color. He is a professor of History of Art in Washington University

> Wallace Herndon Smith Landscape Jects and figure painter.

Fredrick I Stoddard The pictures above the stage in the audito our buildin were painted by stoddard Some of his murals are in the City Hall and McKinley High School He is rep resented in other buildings of St. Louis

Fredrick Oakis Sulvester 1815 Deceased He was a mural and land charcoal worker He was an art teacher. central High

E Oscar Thalinger, Landscapes.

Florence Versteeg. Painter of still

J. J. Vorst. Came recently from Germany Portraits

Mary Powell. Organized the Art Department of the Public Library and the Educational Department of the Art Museum compiled a bulletin of Public Art in St. Louis which has been an invaluable aid in preparing the itineraries su sted below Lecturer to Central's Art Appreciation Club

Among the more recent collectors of art in St. I outs should be mentioned

James F. Ballard Deceased 1851 Landscape painter. He shown [1931]. He possessed the most valua. States He willed the larger part to the Frank Nuderscher Painter Repres Metropolitan Museum in New York sented in the Capitol at Jefferson City, His gift to the St. Louis Art Museum Ruhard Miller. 'He did his first of about seventy rugs forms one of the America

William K Bixbu Deceased 1857

Scrate Chamber also by some pictures of the St. Louis Art Museum, Presi-Museum; the donor of the present building of the School of Fine Arts, a liberal contributor to the Artists Guild His paintings hang in Venice and in a member of the Commission to deco-Rome in the Luxembourg and the rate the Missouri State Capitol. He made many gifts to the Art Museum The Bixby Collection of paintings was tiana. Nor viv. One of his canvases is famous. He had a remarkably fine colin the private collection of the King of Jection of Oriental paintings and objects

Guy Blackmer. Chinese objects Dr. Melvern B. Clopton, Prints Lionberger Dacis Prints

Samuel C. Davis. Paintings and one of the finest collections of Chinese Jades in America

E A. Faust Paintings exhibited at the Art Museum

Dr. Max A Goldstein. Deawings Practically every great name in art from the time of Michel Angelo down to the present time is represented

Hugs Koebler Blue and white en-

Edward Mallinckroat. Paintings Warner McCall Paintings and ob-

Charles Nagel, Paintings Prints. "One of the best collections of prints by Anders Zorn

Horace Swope Prints

Cael Gustav Waldeck, 1886 1930. Deceased. Portrait painter. He estab lished a studio in St. Louis in 1887

Floise Long Wells. Etcher, painter

Carl Wimar 1828-1862 Deceased His family imigrated to St. Louis from Germany when he was a box Their beme was on the outskirts of the town near the favorite camping ground of the Indians, that being the spot where the Public Library now stands. He came to know the Indians intimately. Wimar specialized in west ern and Indian scenes. He is said to have been the first to appreciate and worthily utilize pictorially the Indians and the buffalo. The productions of few American paintings possess so great an ethnological interest as his." painted the pictures in the old Court House

Edmund H. Wuerpel He is a St Louis painter and instructor. He is head of the School of Fine Arts. Mr. Wuerpel is nationally known for his landscapes and mural decorations. He is represented in St. Louis Art Museum other galleries, and the Bixby collection

George Julian Zolnau. Noted sculp tor Still living. He was president of the St. Louis Guild. Also an in structor at St. Louis School of Fine Arts. His gigantic Lion and Ti old-fashioned gowns. He is represented [1931 A very generous friend of art surmount the gates of University City

#### "MUSIC HATH CHARMS

This geticle and list were jointly compled by Fiorence Lewin 34 and Thema Taylor 34 

of the galaxy of great musicians who from time to time, have graced your city? During the last century St. Louis. Polyhymnia. where, in 1845, we find to their genius and talents, would require volumes, so, for lack of space we are unable to give more than a glance over the golden years of music s progress, Imagine, modern reader, your city in 1830. At that time, the sturds American pioneer had little time to follow any of the finer arts, but the gay Vivacious pleasure loving French, who formed an important part of St. Louis's population, were not so engrossed with fur teading that they did not have time to cultivate "the common language of all nations". The Germans, who hailed from the land of the Rhine, which had seen Beethoven, Handel and Bach rise to fame were an important element in St. Louis, but at first proved a disappointment to visiting musicians, who expected great things of people who came of a race famed for their musical ability. When William Robyn came to St. Louis, in 1837, with high expectations, he was doomed to disappoint THERE

Picture to yourself the spectacle of ludge Primm, who had no knowledge of German, conversing with Robyn through the medium of music the universal and dearly beloved language of all nations. In this connection it will be interesting to the older readers of these pages to recall that Judge Primm's daughter married the older Poepping father of Noel Poepping of the Sym phony Orchestra, thus uniting two musical families whose latest scion is Henri Doering eminent planist

One of the scions of St. Louis's musical activities was Charles Balmer who, in 1839, established the first orchestra in St. Louis. Charles Balmer was the first of a long line of distinguwhed St. Louis musicians, who were to be the leaders of Art's most noble

Have you any idea, fellow students, the great Emancipator it was he who conducted the musical services

Let us now go to the meeting of the has seen artists of the highest degree rise ardent young musicians, potential to fame and greatness. To do justice geniuses, striving earnestly to give the music hungry St. Louisans, "hyacinths for their souls

To leave the classical music for the nonce let us march to the tune of the irring military music of the Knight Templar band organized in 1854 by Frank Boehm Its splendid renditions of selected martial airs, caused the judges at Baltimore to award it first prize in a contest where forty brass bands participated

Now while we are on the subject of martial music, let us take an imaginary trip to Lafayette Park, where we find large crowd congregated to hear the band concert given by August Waldauer

and Ben Vogel Let us leave the subject of band music, which however stirring must be omitted for lack of space. Vocal music is of such importance, that it cannot under any circumstances be treated casually. The Philharmonic Society, composed of a mixed chorus was soon noted for the high quality of its musical offerings. Such noteworthy musicians as Edward Sobolewsky. Aug. ust Walhauer Charles Balmer, and Eg mondt Froehlich were the directors of this organization, but it died a natural

death from lack of funds The next step in the right direction was taken by Waldauer and Care in the establishment of the Musical Union Orchestra, in 1879, which proved a tremendous success from its initial appearance. This orchestra, merging with the St. Louis Choral Society, formed the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, The Symphony Orchestra has been directed by a succession of excellent musicians many of whom have achieved eminence We give their names here in the order in which they followed one another Joseph Otten, 1880-1894; Alfred Ernst, 1894-1907; Max Zach 1907

1921: Rudolph Ganz. 1921 1927 Emil Oberhoffer, Willem Van Hoog straten. Eugene Goossens, Bernardino Molinari Carl Schuricht Sandor Harmatt 1927-1928, Emil Oberhoffer Barnardino Molinari, E Fernandez Argos, Eugene Goossens, 1928-1929 E Fernandez Arbos, Barnardino Moli nari. Georg Szell. Eugene Goossens 1929-1930: E Ternandez Arbos Vladimir Golschmann, Georg Szell 1930 1931: Frederick Fischer Assist ant Conductor of the Orchestra for 44 years died on April 17, 1931. Vladi mir Golschmann, Conductor Scipione Guide Assistant Conductor, 1931-to the present

The Symphony has had a flourishing existence and whether it will continue is a current question, depending upon whether or not it will receive sufficient financial support in the ticket sale for the coming season

In choral music we find St. Louis advancing steadily from the founding of the St. Louis Oratorio Society, and the St. Louis Quintette Club. The Morning Choral Club. The Apollo Club, and the Morning Etude Joseph Often did more for the oratorio in early St. I ouis than any other musician.

St. Louis has seen operas of no inconsiderable note, among which have been Martha by Flotow in 1864 and Norma, in 1878

The St. Louis Amateur Opera, was the forerunner of our Municipal Operawhich today holds a dominant position in Operetta production in America

Teachers and Students who were associated with Central in the early years of 1900 will remember the following students (during the time of Mr. Bryan's principalship) who have risen to fame in the musical world Marion Telva, Grand Opera; Robert Johnson, professional accompanyisi Myrna Sharlow Grand Opera, Claire Rivers professional accompanist Mary McCausland (Caslova) violinist: Birdsc Hilb singer and planist (now teaching in Roosevelt): The Goldstein Sisters science. When the nation was steeped 1921. Frederick Fischer. Rudolph (the Knapp Sisters), instrumentalists in grief because of the assassination of Ganz. Theodore Spiering Dirk Foch Gladys Gooding, organist and vocalist

### "ST LOUIS ARTISTS OF THE AIR"

(Ab) If an arricle from the Sunday Globe Dem

door neighbors? For most of the radio or ability, except a flair for singing or to fame through the radio people, who

As you listen to the golden voices of artists were boys and girls just like elocution. Since the radio has become Radio entertainers coming to you over you, who went to school studied in a such an important factor in our ecothe air, how many of them do you more or less earnest fashion with no nomic and social life it is interesting know who might have been your next exceptional genius or extraordinary gift to note the St. Louisans who have risen

famous, all because they had something to offer which the public wanted

Jeannie Lang, now with Colonel Stoopnagel and Bud, was originally Genie Wyrick and because she could sing she would occasionally step out of the ranks, and sing the chorus of a popular song. This was when Brooke Johns was master of ceremonies at the Missouri Theater, and Jeannie was one of the Rockets. Later, she appeared with Paul Whiteman in a motion picture and from that time, rose steadily upward

Then to come to another artist of considerable merit, let us mention Gene played entirely by ear, but being a her a place in radio, we now find her civilized nations the world over

composer, organist at Church of the

Messiah Conducted Arion and Socialer

the St. Louis Symphony orchestra-

Peter Gottheb Anton, Jr., cellist in

Max Bullmun, 1863 deceased vocal

Charles Balmer 1817-1892, pianist

composer, and publisher, founded the

St. Louis Oratorio Society. He was

organist at Christ Church for 46 years

His wife, Mrs. Theresa Weber Balmer.

1820 1904, a noteworthy musician

herself, gave numerous concert appear

taught voice piano, and normal work

in St. Louis, and found time to make

Mrs. Anna Craig Butes, born 1881

Hubert Theodore Bauersachs, born

1882, in St. Louis, is a composer as

Bernhard August Bode, 1817-1871

Henry Bollman, 1835-1918, was a

Kate Jones Brainard, 1835-1918

was a planist, composer, and teacher

He was a soloist with the Philharmon c

composer as well as publisher. He

founded the publishing business in St.

came to St. Louis in 1865 and estab-

shed herself as vocal teacher and

well as a violinist of considerable merit

ances, as soprano soloist and pranist

frequent concert appearances

He is a resident of St. Louis

Orchestra

Louis in 1864

choral societies

teacher, composer

one day are unknown, insignificant natural musician, his compositions would be musicians, and the next, are Easy Melody, Dreams Come True, and Sueethearts, were instantaneous successes. He too, rose to the top by reason of his extraordinary musical ability. Space does not permit us to tell of all the native sons and daughters of St. Louis who succeded in the field of music via the radio but briefly we may mention a few more

> Irene Taylor, soloist with Paul Whiteman hails from Cape Girardeau Missouri, but is closely allied with St Louis. She sang over KMOX, and later went to Chicago, and then to New York, where she replaced Mildred Bailey a Whiteman soloist

Jane Froman thought her talents lay Rodemich. When he played the piano in the literary field and started out to immemorial has been the inspiration at the old Grand Central Theater, he be a journalist but her voice winning the motive force, the background of

co started with Roth Etting and Bing

Robert Simmons. Therese Marie Wittler Walter Haenschen, Allen Prescott Rudolph Gruen and Oliver Smith are a few among many other St. louisans who have found their work in entertaining the thousands listening in Altogether, we see that St. Louis has done her part in contributing to radio s value

Thus we see a constantly changing panorama of musics progress in St Louis, and may point with pride to the accomplishments of St. Louis musicians, who from the earliest date of our city's growth have been striving for perfection in the art which from time

George Enzinger, 1859, pianist or

gan st and writer is a resident of St

Louis and a teacher of plano and organ

at Strassberger & Conservatory of Music

pianist organist, and composer. Was

a soloist with the St. Louis Choral

Symphony Orchestra and also a director

of the St. Louis Amateur Orchestra for

man and Morcus, were also planists

conductor, and composer was the con-

Altred Ernst, 1868-1916, a pranist

Teresa M. Finn, a supervisor and

writer, was the Assistant Supervisor of

Music in the St. Louis Public Schools

for twenty four years. She founded the

Dulcimer Club in Central. She has been

leader of the Soldan High School Or-

Trederick Fischer, 1868 1931, a

bassoonist conductor, and composer

was the assistant conductor of the St

Louis Symphony Orchestra for 44

Eamont Froelich, 1845 1924, Dr.

rector of Luderkranz, Instructor of

Music in Central, and later Music

organist theorist and composer. Was

the conductor of both the Apollo Club

and the Morning Choral Club, and

Director of the Washington University

Glee Club. He is succeeded as Director

of the Washington University Glea

Charles Gall may, 1871-1931, was

Supervisor of St. Louis Schools

and teachers of music

phony Orchestra and Chorus

several years. His two brothers, Her-

Abraham Epstein, 1859-1931, a

#### St. Louis Musicians

Peter Gottlieb Anton [1839-1896] music critic of St. Louis Times, and

Mrs. Regina Muller Carlin, was music supervisor of St. Louis Public Schools for about 15 years. She was an organist merzo soprano, music super

Edward L. Coburn, 1862 1920, composer. St. Louis Public School ductor of the St. Louis Choral-Sym-

Richard E Condon violinist and composer, was a member of the St Louis Symphony Orchestra for 10 years, and taught at the Strassberger

Louis Conrath, 1868 violinist and composer, was the head of the Piano Department of Strassberger's Conserva- | chestra for twenty years. She is now at tory of Music for 10 years. Resident Soldan High School

Lucille Cook, 1902, planist and composer, was a teacher of piano at Ottmar Moll Piano School from 1923

Arthuh J. Davis, organist, composer Music Supervisor St Louis Public

Horace P. Dibble, vocal teacher taught at Strassberger's Conservatory of Music A resident of St. Louis 1894

William T Diebels, organist con ductor and composer was the organist of our New Catholic Cathedral

Lugenie Dussuchal, 1860-1932 upervisor and writer was teacher in

Victor Ehling, 1852, pianist and Harry R Burke, born 1885 jour- writer, founded Ehling and Contath |

author of From the Day's Journey

Rosalie Balmer Smith Cale, born 1875, is a planist and composer. She taught in St. Louis over 30 years, and was with Principia school for 16 years

visor and composer

Supervisor of Music, 1906 to death.

Conservatory of Music

of St. Louis 1888 to date

Schools 1930-1922

Arthur J. Garnes, Manager St. Louis Symphony Orchestra

Club by Mr. Clay Ballew

sidales.

Jessie Gaynor, 1863-1921 pianist educator and composer was prominent

church singer. For 23 years she was Director of Music at Mary Institute George Buddeus, born 1870, came to

St. Louis in 1897, was soloist with the St. Louis Choral Sympmony Or chestra in 1898 and later was soloist with the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, the St. Louis Public Schools 1900. in 1910, 1912 and 1917

nalist music critic and author was College of Music 1894.

One Hundred and Thirty fice

for years in the National Educational Association and was among the first law who brought the study of music into regular school work. In this connection we must mention Dorothy Gaynor Blake, daughter of Jessie Gay nor, who hids fair to be one of St Louis's most important musicians of the future

Frunk Griks, Jr. 1865 a violinist conductor, and writer, is the president of the Musicians. Mutual Benefit Association of St. Louis.

Wichael Gilsinn, 1842-1907, organ. ist and composer taught music in the St. Louis Parochial Schools for many

Robert Goldbeck, 1839 1908 pian ist, composer and writer. Founded the M. Louis College of Music in 1880.

Max Gottschalk, 1876, pianist, violinist, and composer, was a member of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra from 1908 until 1918

Rudolph Gruen, 1900 pianist com poser, accompanist for Paul Althouse ind Arthur Middleton

Eugene Hahnel, 1881, a violinist supervisor, and writer, was the n speevisor at McKinley High School He is now the Supervisor of Music of the St. I buis Public Schools

William G. Hall, 1867 1931, vocal tracher, organist supervisor, and composer, was a music instructor at 8 sldan High School

Louis Hammerstein 1856 1918 a pranist organist and editor ran-Sacred Heart Academy between 190 ---

Felix Heink, 1861 1931, pianist composer

Thomas Huland, 1801-1922 planist and an editor, was the director f the St. Louis Conservatory of Music from 191- to his death

Irthur Johnstone, 1860, theorist editor, and composer, was the Executive I ditor of the Art Publication Society n St. Louis

Hunter Jones, 1891, planest, organet, and composer, is the organist al Michael and All Saints, Church

Ishn Jacob Kessler, 1904 panist mposer

Carl Kern, 1874 a pianis' theor editor and componer, has been a Leacher of Theory at Otemar Mall Piana School since 192

John Kiesethorst, 1844-1895 a p. dealer, flutist, and composer founded be Kieselhorst Piano Co. in 1879

Laurence Kotthoff, 1867-1920 an organist at the Holy Trinity Church in 1863 and taught music in the p teem 1885 to los death.

Ernest Richard Kroeger, 1862, son of Adolph Ernest Kroeger musician. A and composer, has composed several planist, organist, composer, and writer operettas one of them. The Wings", has been the director of the Kroeger School of Music since 1904

Charles Kunkel, 1840-1923, a planist, composer editor, and publ sher founded the St. Louis Conservatory of several years. Son, Charles Jacob Kunkel and brother, Jacob, were both Society from 1895 till 1900. eminent music any

Juiquenote Landree, 1885, pianisi organist, harpest, and composer, is the organist at the St. Paul Methodist Church

Wilhelm Lange 1862-1924 pianist conductor, writer

Ellis Levy, 1889, violinist and composer has been a member of the St Louis Symphony Orchestra since 1910

Victor Lichtenstein, 1872

y conductor, and writer was a mem ber of the St. Louis Symphony Orches tra from 1900 to 1910.

Irthur Lieber, 1873, pianist, organ ist composer

Waldemar Malmene, 1836-1906 pianist, theorist, composer, and writer n 1890 was the Director of Music at the Missouri Institute for the Blind

Louis Mayer, 1897 cellist and composer, was the conductor of the St Louis Grand Orchestra

Edwin McInture, 1872, organist and composer was for a while the organist of the Second Baptist Chutch of St. Louis

Leopold de Meyer, pianist

Leo C. Miller, 1885, pianist, con factor lecturer, of Miller Music Studios

Owen Miller, 1850 1919, a trom bonist and editor, was a member of the St. Louis Musical Union Orchestra

Robert Miller, 1889, a pianist and emposer is the director of the Miller School of Music

Ottmar Moll. 1877, pianist, com poser. Director Ottmar Moll Plano School

Homer Moore, 1863 vocal teacher composer and writer, was the manager of the St. Louis Choral Symphony So. ciety from 1899 1930

Paul Mori, 1863-1904 pan st tganist and composer, was the musical director of the Y. M. C. A. and conducted the St. Louis Amateur Orchestra, of Music for several years.

James North, 1835 1912 vo al with father. Charles ganist composer, and writer, was the teacher and composer came to St. Louis violinist, pianist, and composer, was a chools for three years

Anna Nussbaum 1887, a pianist

Hugo Olk, a violinist and composer was for ten years a soloist of the St Louis Symphony Orchestra He is now a teacher of the violin here in St. Louis

Joseph Otten 18 1 an organist con-Music in 1842 and continued it for ductor, and writer, organized and conducted the St. Louis Philharmonic

> Guido Paris, 1860 a violinist and composer was a solust with the St Louis Musical Union Orchestra

> William Parson o planist and composer has been the chorus master and Assistant Musical Director of the Si Louis Municipal Orchestra since 1919

> Norl Poepping 1864 a basoonist conductor, and composer, was a member of the St. Louis Choral-Symphony Orchestra from 1900-1907 and is now a member of our Symphony Orchestra

> William Pommer 1851, a planist conductor, and composer, was the Music Supervisor of the St. Louis Pab he Schools from 1900 until 1906.

> Richard Popper 1839 1912, and organist conductor, and composer was an organist in several St I outs churches and for a while the conductor of the Henry Shaw Musical Society

James Quarles, 1877, an organist and composer, was the conductor of the St. Louis Choral Art Society from 1907 until 1910

Louis Retter 1869 a pianist, violinist, conductor, and composer, is the Director of the St. I ouls Retter Conservatory of Music

Aleysius Rhode 1880 1922 in prepriet conductor and composer was the conductor of The Knights of Columbus Choral Club and was also an instructor at the St. Louis University

Altred Robun 1860 pianist, organist conductor, and composer, at a very early age was the organist at Temple Israel and for a while was the pianist of the Beethoven Tro Club. He now s a resident of New York

Henru Robe 1830-1878, pianist cellist, composer Instructor in Music n St. Lo. Public Schools

William Robun 1814-1905, played twenty two different instruments, and was the organizer of the St. Louis Brass Band in 1830

V an Sacks 1870 a plan st and composer teaches music in St. Louis and is the Director of the Sacks School

Frederick Schillinger, 1856, studied ber of the St Louis Symphony Orchestra for 8 years 1908 1916

conductor, is a teacher of the violin at in Beaumont High Schoothe Kroeger School of Music

William Schauler, 1855-1914, an educator writer, composer, was the Principal of McKinley High School from 1913 until his death

Mrs. Rosalie Smith, 1849, a pianist and choir singer, was Director of Music at the Kingshighway Presbyteman Church for 10 years

Eduard de Soholewski, 1808-1872 conductor, composer, while

Richard Spamer, 1856, a journalist. editor, music and drama critic, is the music and drama critic for the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Throdore Spiering, 1871, conductor, composer, now of New York.

Ernest Prang Stumm, 1885, planist.

Max Steindel, violonic list and composer, is the first cedist in the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra

Carl Steassberger, 1859 1919 es-tablished in 1892 the Strassberger Musical Institute which is now tamous as the Strassberger Conservatory of

Carl Tholl, has played the viola in the Symphony Orchestra for many years.

Oswald Thumsee 63, has been a member of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra since 1907

Paul Tietjens, 1877 - has atheved eminence by the composition of operas-

John Towers, 1836-1922 organist vocal teacher conductor composer and writer, was a Director of the Vocal

Isaac Schoen, 1858, a violinist and organist, composer, teacher of music. Department of Forest Park College and of Kroeger School of Music

August Wauldauer, 1826-1900, violinist, conductor, composer, and writer was the conductor of the St Louis Musical Union Orchestra from 1881-1890

Ludovie Ernest Walker, 1877, a pranist and composer, has taught in the Kroeger School of Music since 1903

Glenn Woods 1875, now of the Oakland, California schools was Music Supervisor in St. Louis, 1909-1913. Organist, composer, conductor of note

Max Zach, 1864 1921, was the conductor of the St. I oms Symphony Orchestra from 1907 until his death

Ernest C. Krohn, 1888 a planist. omposer and writer is the editor of Century of Missouri Music



Water-color Sketch by Beenice Gierer

#### ST. LOUIS AUTHORS

The literary art in St. Louis did not begin to flourish until after the Civil War There had been but few books published and most of them drew only a slight degree of local attention. But after the Civil War, when the city had acquired wealth and leisure, and when the cultural influence of the Teutonic immigrants began to be felt. St. Louis began to gain a national reputation for her interest in the arts and was described in a Boston newspaper as being a literary oasis in the west

Her greatest contribution to literature has been in poetry. She has produced three native St. Louisans who are outstanding poets and whose poems are destined to live for many generations. These three are Eugene Field Sara Teasdale and T. S. Fliot.

St. Louis has fostered innumerable novelists, but few seem to survive their own generation or life span. Some were the sensation of their day and hailed as geniuses by the critics. But Time the most discerning, the severest critic of them all decreed otherwise and their books vanished from library shelves a few years after publication

The writers who appear in the following list have in some way been connected with St. Louis. These names were chosen by Larry Weir from an original list he made of over 500 writers Adult readers are asked not to Cockade Contrary Mary. The Blue Golden Rules of Surgery be over critical. The list was made for the information of fellow students by a student and he realizes that with his naturalist, and historian. Author of inexperience it would be impossible for him to make a list that would be Sweet Briar and Thistle Down Story properly selective. Unless the word of Birds deceased or a death date is given after the name the author as far as could be ascertained is still living

Wiss Zoe Akins, born 1886, author poet, and playwright, began her writing by contributing to Reedy's Mirror Best known for her productions on the modern stage. At one time, four of her plays were being presented on Broadway simultaneously, among them being Declassee, in which Ethel Barry more was starring. Author of Th-Greeks had a Word for It. Declasses The Wandering Shepherd, Papa-

Mrs W L G B Allen, play wright whose works were very popular during the middle of the nineteenth century and were given extensively in the Middle West and South, and were for thirty years, was a colleague of still occasionally seen at the turn of the contury. Among her most successful plays were Hearts Foresters. Keramics Senate Abridgement of the Debates of and the Cattle King

teene Temple Bu leg, modern author of light, romantic fiction. All of her nationally known sociologist and pro-books have been very successful. She fessor at Washington University. Au to library economy and librarianship

we been called the Golden Age in Literature in St. Louis. During this period there were over fifteen promi nent authors contributing to the lead ing magazines of the country and pub lishing books regularly. Several of them had an international reputation Among these writers were Charles Eg bert Craddock, Kate Chopin, Winston Churchill Henry Blossom, Mrs. Sheppard Stevens Stanley Waterloo, Louis How, James K. Hosmer, Mrs. R. H. I Davis, Clarence King, Mary Dillion. Edgar R. Beach, John Carter Henton Fannie Isabelle Sherrick, and Charles Summer All were more than moder ately successful yet the only one whose popularity has been sustained through the years has been Winston Churchill

Oute a number of the modern fiction writers of St. Louis graduated from Central. Many of them were influenced and encouraged by Harry C Schweikert, compiler and literary critic one of Central's most beloved teachers of English. Among the short story writers and novelists who went to own authors

resided in St. I outs for several years thor of An Introduction to Psychology and was a member of the Society of St. Louis Authors. Author of Glory of was St. Louis's most famous surgeon Youth Judy Dim Lantern. Peacock during his lifetime, held innumerable Feather. The Tin Soldier The Clay medical records and honors. Author of Window

1. N Buskett, born 1849 novelist As the Light Led. At You-all's House

Dr. William Beaumont, 1796-1853 physician and author. First doctor to obtain gastric juice and examine its properties. First doctor to watch the process of digestion and make experiments regarding the digestibility of different kinds of foods on the stomach Beaumont High School is named after

Paul Beckwith 1848-1907, his torian and genealogical expert on the Creole race in St Louis Author of Creoles of St. Louis. The Military Services of St. Louis Creoles and their Descendants The Beckwiths

Thomas Hart Benton, 1782 1858 orator and debater served in the senate Webster, Calhoun, and Clay Author of Thirty Years' View of the American Congress

The years between 1897 and 1912 Central are Jay Gelzer, Fannie Hurst Ralph Mooney, and Shirley Seifert

> Many St. Louisans have been interested in art and philosophy, but the most famous of these were the coteric who formed the Society of Speculative Philosophy and were disciples of Hegel The Society and their organ, the Journal of Speculative Science Were internationally known in scholastic circles. Their efforts were brilliant enough to justify the visits of Ralph Waldo Emerson, S. Bronson Alcott Mrs. Julia Ward Howe to lecture be fore them. This was in the sixties and seventies when St. Louis imagined she was going to be the future great city of the world another Athens gov erned by philosophers many of whom were members of the Society

> I imited space will permit only the relation of and facts, but the history of literature in St. Louis is more ro mantic more tragic, more filled with more pulsing adventures, whimsical humor, and dominating personalities than any novel penned by one of its

> Dr. A. C. Bernaus, 1854-1912 He

Trederick L. Billon, 1801 1895 historian politician, and railroad executive. Spent last thirty years of life collecting historical matter pectaining to the early settlement of St. I ours Author of Annals of St. Louis, Annals of St. Louis in its Territorial Days from 1804-1812

Henry M Blossom, 1866 Deceased Native St. Louisan educated at Smith Academy author and musical comedy writer. In the nineties his novels were very popular. He wrote the librettoes for several of Victor Herbert's Oper

Heinrich Boernstein, political refugee from Germany. For years was a conspicuous figure and political leader in St Louis. Author of Mysteries of St Louis

Lewis V Body, Jr., born 1861 His novels, in latter half of nineties reveal Vissouri senator of national fame as an ing the graft and corcuption in Wash ington, put the capitol in an uproat His first novel sold 500 000 issues Author of In Office; a Story of Wash ington Life and Society

Arthur E. Bostwick born 1860 chief librarian of St. Louis Public Luther Lee Bernard, born 1881 Libraries since 1909. He is a recog

kept St. Louis in a humorous uproarduring the sixties with his sketches and verses in the Sunday papers. He changed his name to Hans Patrick Le-Connor, explaining that he was onehalf lrish and a quarter French and German. He finally went insane and became a butt for laughter. Author of You and Me, sketches of both of us

Anne C Brackett 1848 Author of The Education of American Girls

(18"4)

Frederick Hazlitt Brennan, modern short-story writer, former reporter on the St. Louis Post Disputch, contributes to all the leading magazines Author of God Got One Vote (1927)

Pie in the 5ky (1932).

Monsignor Martin S. Brennan, born 1845 nationally known author of astronomy. Many of his books are used as texts in colleges, universities and high schools. Author of Astronomy New and Old Electricity and Its Do eries, What Catholics Have Done I S chee

W. Bruunt, born 1843 educator and philosopher, attracted to St. Louis by Dr. Harris in 1873, He was principal of various public schools from his arrival till 1881, when he accepted a position to teach elective classes in ethics and psychology at St. Louis High Schools, where his classes increased from fourteen to one hundred and fifty

James W Buell author of border stories of the West and miscellaneous weiter. Author of Border Bandits history of the James brothers (1892). Columbus and the New World (1892): Legends of the Ozarks

Letla Hardin Buga. Author of Little Adams. 'Old Man Eloquent Book of Wisdom: The Mayor (1910)

William Vincent Buars, born 1857 began journalistic career in 1877 on the city staff of the St. Louis Times He was connected with newspaper work on the Chronicle, Globe Democrat, St. Louis Republican. He is equally at home in prose and poetry writing excellently in each. Author of An-I telds. Isle of Dreams, Tannhauser, a mystery

Lucien Carr, born 1851, naturalist who, while living in St. Louis wrote his books. Author of Mounds of the Mississippi Valley, Prehistoric Remains

of Kentucky

John Henton Carter, journalist author, poet, Louis in the eighties and nineties was guessing who Charles Craddock appeared from the sight of the public known about town as Commodore was and, when she revealed her id. His novels were all light and analytical Rollingpin. He has written several tity, it attracted considerable attention his most popular character being Bonnie

Jacob L. Boulman. 1842-1868 a Log of Commodore Rollingpin Ozark see Mountains, In the Clouds Down young journalist from Chicago who Post Office Duck Creek Bailads Mis-

sissippi Argonauts

Prof William Chauvenet 1820 1870 mathematician and educator 1862. Had refused professorships at Yale College. Author of Binomial Plane and Spherical Trigonometry

native St. Louisan and author of novels. American Library Association in 1889. and books of short stories of Creoles of New Orleans. She handled their d alect. with great facility. Author of At London, England in 1897, Author of

Folks, No Account Creole

Auguste Chouteau, 1750-1829 founder of St. Louis with Laclede Author of The Narrative of the Scit'e ment of St. Louis. The journal was originally written in French and never printed. In 1858 the Mercantile Li bracy translated and published it

Percival Chabb, born 1860 ethical leader of St. Louis and educator Author of many ethical addresses pamphlets and articles. Author of Festivals and Plays in School and Else where (1912), Parsifal and the Quest of the Holy Grail (1903), Ruskin's Message to Our Time. Travels at Home

Winston Churchill born 1871 Born and educated in St. Louis. Author of historical and present-day novels. Also author of several popular stage successes. Author of The Celebrity. Coniston. The Crossing The Crisis A Far Country. The Inside of Town; poems (1911). Literature of

the Cup, Richard Carvel Bennet Clark, present United States senator from Missouri and son of Champ Clark former Speaker of the Louis from Belgium in 1828, took House

James G. Clark. Author of H story

Education

Allen J. Conunt, born 1821, archaologist and author. Found four kinds of mounds in Missouri, Author of Archæology of Missouri (1868) Archaeology of Mounds and their and several historical novels of St Builders (1877)

American Commoner, Babble of Green and author, in 1891 appointed editor. Old Bellaire. The Leader. Miss Living of Star Sayings. Author of St. Louis ston's Companion Through a Camera, Old and New St. Louis Missouri at the World's Fa-

> Charles Eubert Craddock (Mary N Murfree), born 1850 one of the most popular fiction writers of the last of the nineteenth century. She had inter-Very popular in St. were all laid in Tennessee. Everyone five years (1916-1921) and then dis

the Ravine

Frederick M. Crunden, born 1847 noted librarian graduated from Central High in 1865, valedictorian of his chosen chancellor of Washington U in class and winner of the Washington U Scholarship. Made librarian of Public Schools Library in 1877, and when Theorem and Logarithms. Treatise on it was turned over to the public in 1894 he was made chief librarian of Miss Kale Chopin, born 1851 the system. Was President of the 90 and was member of the International Library Conference held in Fault. A Night in Acadie Bayou Free Public Library, its uses and value (1897), How Things Are Done in our American Library (1901)

Joseph A. Dacus. Author of Annals of Great Strikes in the U.S. (1877).

Four of St I ours

William H. Danforth, born 1870. Author of Headlights from Europe (1926), Random Ramblings in India

Thomas Davidson, 1840-1900 philosopher scholar, has an analytical style on out of-way subjects. He was the first occidental to write in Sear barzlem philosophy. Author of Aristo. tle and Ancient Educational Ideals Education of the Greek people (1907) Handbook of Dante. History of Educa tion. The Parthenon Frieze and other ESSAVS

Alexander N. De Mend. 1849. hs torian of poetry and literature of St Louis and the Louisiana Territory Also organizes of the Society of St Louis Authors Author of Forest and

Louisiana Territory (1904)

John Peter De Smct, 1801-1872 missionary and pioneer arrived in S Author of John Quincy part in establishing St. Louis Uni versity in which he was afterwards a professor. He used St. Louis as his The Producal's Daughter and other of William Jewell College (1893). I base for his missionary works among tales (1898). Can and I Will, Early Vocational the Indians in the Rocky Mountains base for his missionary works among All his books were originally written in French but have been translate Author of Letters and Sketches N Indian Sketches

> Mrs. Mary Dillon, author of fiction louis and the surrounding vicinity James Cox, born 1851, journalist Author of Rose of Old St. Louis In

Thomas Dimmock born 1830 De ceased. Journalist and critic in 1869. made editor of the St. Louis Republic Author of Four Revolutions

Louis Dodge, born 1870 novelist and St. Louis newspaper man who national fame for her novels which wrote all his novels during a space of books of verses and novels. Author of to St Louis. Author of In the Tennes- May. The book was made into a mov-

ng picture. Author of Bonnie Max (1916), Children of the Abert (1917) Every Child (1921) Tawa Tawa (1921)

E. W. Dolch, born 1889 Author of Manual of Business Letter Writing Outline for Effective Writing, Reading and Word Meaning, Psychology and

Leaching of Reading

James Bachanan Eads, 1820-1887 engineer and builder of the Eads Bridge. Constructed the first fron-clads to be used on the Mississippi during the Cavil War. Author of Jetty Sys. tem Explained System of Naval Defenses

Thomas Steens Eliot, born 1888 Poet and critic makes his residence in Lendon, though born in St. Louis His poem. The Wasteland, was called the poem of the century. He is the most notable of the modern poets Author of Ash Wednesday, Poems Dante Homage to John Dryden, The

Sacred Woods

William Green'eaf Fliot, 1811-1887 clergyman educator and author In 1871 he became chancellor of Wash. ington University and held that position until his death. Author of Discipline of Serrow Discourses on the Doctrine of Christianity, Farly Religious Education, Lectures to Young Men.

Miss Lucille Ershine, born 1879 former teacher at Central High School nd contributor to magazines. Author of the Crossbreed. An Irish Story

lu'um H Ewing, 1841-1885 author of juvenile stories, resided in St. Louis for several years. Author of 1 Great Emergency and Other Tales Dandelson Clocks and Other Tales, Jan

of the Windmill

Eugene Field, 1850-1896, journalist columnist and poet. His whimsical children verses won him fame through out the nation. He was born in St. lours and for several years worked on local newspapers. Author of Intile Book of Profitable Tales. Culture's Philosophy, Mental Chemistry Ciarland Eugene Field an auto-analy 818. Love Affair of a Bibliomaniac How one Frar met the Devil and two pursued him. The House

Ernest B. Filsinger born 1880. author on foreign trade also husband of Sarah Teasdale. Author of Comrecreal Traveler's Guide to Latin was also Superintendent of the Si Imerica. Exporting to Latin America.

I rad ng with I in America

et. playwright historian, and diplo- [Education, Hegel's Doctrine of Reflecmat Edited St. Louis Evening Gozetti, tion. The Spiritual Sense of Dante's 1844-45). Was reporter of the St. Divina Commedia louis County Courts for many years n 1850 he was appointed American tory of Republican Consal at Venice. Author of The Far. | Otto Heller, born 1863, in Saxons West (1838) Journal Venice, the Germany. Prior to coming to United and professor of classical languages. City of the Sia history from 1797 to States be attended courses in Educated at Universities in Germany.

Kote Fisher, 1840-1896 miscellane ous writer, journalist publisher equally

k with pen and tongue. Author of Planchette's Diary, Mad on Purpose Pen Photographs of Charles Dickens s Readings Ten Days in Spain. The History of Bell Telephone

Miss Mary Fisher, novelist and critic of English and foreign literature Author of Kerstie. The Journal of a

Recluse, A Valiant Woman

Mrs. Sallie (Rochester) Ford born n 1828 Deceased Novelist whose Grace Trumon, a religious story, sold over a hundred thousand copies in the late fifties. Author of Evangel Wise man (1878). Ernest Quest (1879) Grace Truman (1857)

Dacid Rowland Francis, 1851-1927 American Ambassador to Russia dur ing World's War Capitalist Author of A Tour of Europe in 19 Days, Universal Exposition of 1904 (1913)

Wrs. Jesue Benton Fremunt 1824 1902, miscellaneous writer, daughter of Senator Benton and wife of 'Fremont, the Pathfinder,' Author of Years of American Travel. Souvenirs tory of German Literature of My Travel Sketch of Senator Benton Will and Way Stories

uch A. Garland, 1805-1854 law ver and author, practiced his profession here from 1845 till time of his feath. His Life of John Randolph is

statesman.

years of the sixties and seventies ramatic and literary critic of the Louis Republican. Author of Vasque of the Muses (1887), miscel any in prose and poetry

Jay Gelzer, novelist, short story writer and graduate of Central Author f Compromise, a novel. The Street of

a Thousand Delights

Charles F. Haanel born in 1866 publisher, general character of writing psychological and metaphysical Author of Master Key System of

Fmily Hahn, born 1905. Author of

Beginner's Luck

William Torreu Harris, 1835 1909 author, philosopher, publisher, and founder of the Society of Speculative Philosophy He was one of the mosnotable St. Louisans of his day. He Leuis Public Schools. Author of Art ducation, the true industrial educa-I found Flugg 1815 1890 novel ton Church and State Flementary

Charles M. Harvey Author of H.s.

Author of Prophets of Dissent Some Aspects of German Education, Studies in Modern German Literature

Sam Hellman, contributor to Satur day Evening Post, Liberty, and other magazines. Author of Low Bridge and Punk Pungs (1924)

Neil Gratiot Henshaw, born in 1880 in St. I ouis, modern fiction wr ter of

novels and short stones

Judge Nathamel Holmes, born in 1815 Deceased, Author, lawyer, jurist Took part in organizing Academy of Science in St. Louis. In one of his books, he tried to prove Francis Bacon wrote the plays accredited to Shakes peare. The book aroused a mild furor at the time. Author of The Author ship of Shakespeare's Plays, Realistic ldealism in Philosophy Itself

J. K. Hosmer, 1834-192" novelist miscellaneous writer was professor of Washington University. He is best known for his historical novels. Author of History of the Life of Samuel Adams, History of the Jews, History of Young Sir Harry Vane, Short His

Jediah Huntington, 1814-1862 published a weekly, and daily paper in St Louis during the fifties. Author of Poems (1849). Alice, or the New

Una (1860) Rosemary.

Funnie Hurst, born in 1889 popu ons dered the standard work on the far novelist, graduate of Central High She writes mostly of the Chetto and mas Elwood Garrett During delineates Jewish characters. Her works are very successful many of them win ning honors and being made into motion pictures. Author of Appas sionata (1926). Every Soul has its Song, Gaslight Sonatas, Humoresque Lummox Song of Life (1927). Black Sheep (1932)

Mrs. Emily Grant Hatchings author of Indian Summer, Jap Herron, , novel written by the ouria board

William Hude 1836 1898 journal ist, was connected with the St. I ou v Republican for 28 years. Author of History of St. Louis

Ornek Johns. Author of Black Branches; poems and plays, Blindfold (1923). Three Plays in Chiarascure

Wild Plum Lyrics

Frederick Newton Julson, both 1845; lawyer, president of the Board of Education 1880-82 1887 81 Author of Judiciary of the People La of Interstate Commerce Tree ise Upon the Law and Practice of Taxation in Missouri

RW Kelso, born 1880 ocial engineer. Author of Poverty Science f Public Weltare H story of Pablic Poor Renef in Massachusetts. The

Science of Public Wellard

f. A. Kleist, born 1873, clergyman universities in Germany and Austria. Holland and St. Louis U. Author of Prose Composition. Advance Lessons T. M. Marshall, professor of history oped in a light coom better than in a in Greek. Hints on Latin Style

Nathan C Kouns. Author of Arius the Libyan and of Dorcas, the Daughter of the Louisiana Purchase

of Faustina

P. E. Kretzman, born 1883, pro lessor, writer. Author of Brief History by Way of West. of Education (1920). Education | Among the Jews (1916).

The Minnesingers of Germany

James Wademan Lee: born 1882 Author of Geography of Genius nal books with a branch of his house nent naturalist and author, wrote his

Orator, the Man (1896). Charles A. Lindbergh, born 1902 World famous aviator, whose courage

(J927)

Isauc W. Lionberger, born 1854. prominent lawver and member of St. Louis Bar. Author of Laws Governing Manufacturing the Business Corpora tions. Meaning of Property (1919). Manual of Corporate Law for Business traveler, and author. In 1885 and Men (1899), Causes of Panic Felici- 1886 he hiked from Gibraltar to Bos ties of Old Age

Isaac Lippincott, professor of economics in Washington University Author of ten books in the field of economics, among which are The Economic Resources and Industries of the World, and the Economic Development of the Unsted States, which has just

appeared in its third edition

Clark McAdams, born 1874 newspaper man and journalist throughout entire career as a reporter, special writer and editor of several publications. Was editor of "Just a Minute" column in Post-Dispatch for twenty years. At present is in charge of the editorial page of the Post Dispatch. Author of Archaeology of Illinois

W. Roy Mackenzie. Head of the University, whose native home is in American Historical Novels. Author plete Digest of the Missouri Report Nova Scotia. His intimate studies of of Calamity Row. Brother Against (1897) the people there have enabled him to Brother. Stories of Missouri, The War Albert Pike, 1809-1891, author of make valuable contributions to ballad with Spain. Lights and Shadows of Lyncs and Love Songs Hymns to the literature. Author of The Quest of the the War with Spain. The Columbian Ballad, Ballads and Sea Songs from Historical Novels (12 volumes) Nova Scotia, The English Moralities

any other writer of Missouri. Author (1915). Over Legislation (1882) of Missouri Pleading and Practice Permanent (28), Code of Pleading Forms, Mis- Justice (1926)

in Washington University. Author of dark one. He is author of many A History of the Western Boundary

Enoch M. Marvin. Author of I t. of William Goff Capels To the is

William Harvey Miner, born 1877. author and publisher, has been con-tother Stories, A Harp of Many Chords Adolph Ernest Kroeger. Author of nected with some of the leading pub lishing houses in the country at one time or another. Is publisher of origi-(1917). Henry Grady, the Editor, the in London. Author of The Iowa Indians, North of Mexico. The History of the American Indians

Mrs. E. Avery Menwether, 1832. and modesty captivated the world. His Deceased. Author, and mother of Lee autobiography is one of the most popu. Meriwether. Her books were very popu lar books of the age. Author of We lar after the Civil War. Author of Facts and Falsehoods Concerning the War in the South 1861-1865. The Master of Red Leaf. My First and Last Love. Recollections of a Long Life, Black and White

Lee Meriwether, born 1862, lawyer phorous Author of A Tramp Trip. How to See Europe on Fifty Cents a Day. The Tramp at Home. Affoat and Ashore on the Mediterranean.

Ralph E Mooney, graduate of Central. 1910. Editor of Southwestern Bell News. Author of David Rudd, a novel, and numerous short stories in the Saturday Evening Post and other

magazines

Paul Elmer More, born 1864 Graduate of Central High School and Washington U. Editor and critic Author of Shelburne Essays, Platon.sm. The Demon of the Absolute,

Mrs. Adele S Morrison. Author of New England Primrose (1918).

Memoirs (1911).

John R. Musick, 1849-1901, novel-

Charles Nagel, born 1849, lawyer Xavier Donald McLeod. 1821- professor, lecturer, graduated from Black and White. The Belle of Blue 1865, novelist, biographer. Author of Central High School and St. Louis Law Grass Country. The Feast of Kentucky The Bloodstone, Life of Walter Scott. School. Ex secretary of Commerce and Go Forth and Find, Get Married Young Engage McQuillen born 1860 inc. Labor under Taft. Author of Com. Man. The Heart of a Doll. Americans Eugene McQuillen, born 1860, jur- Labor under Taft. Author of Com- Man, The Heart of a Doll, Americans ist lawyer, and author. It is claimed merce Under our Dual System of Gov of Gentle Birth and their Ancestors he is author of more law books than ernment. Neutrality and Public Opinion

pamphlers and articles on his profession. Author of Electrical Industries in St. Louis. Theory of Magnetic Measurement. Chance and Chance

Mrs. F Mary Nixon. Author of With a Pessimist in Spain, Lasca and The Blue Lady's Knight, God, the

King My Brother

Thomas Nattall, 1786-1859, emi books while residing in St. Louis Author of Geological Sketch of the Mississippi Valley

David O Neil, born 1874 executive poet, educated at St. Louis and Wash ington Universities. Was a contributor to Reedy's Mirror when it was in exist ence. Author of A Cabinet of Jade Today's Poetry: an anthology

George O Neil. Author of Essays on

Poetry, That Bright West

Conde Benoist Pallen born 1858 author, critic, editor lecturer. His literary criticisms were said to take first rank among American writers, Lord Alfred Tennyson wrote him that his interpretation of "The Idvils of the King" met his full approval Author of Collected Poems, Death of Sir Lancelot and other Poems, Epochs of Literature, Philosophy of Literature New Rubatyat

Nathan House Parker. Author of Archælogical Map of Missouri (1865). lowa as it is (1856). Missouri as it is in 1867, Missouri Handbook (1865) J. N. Patrick Author of Higher

English for High Schools and Acade mies (1896).

Everett W. Pattison, 1835. Deceased Lawyer, began practicing here in 1865, right after the Civil War in which he took part. Author of Forms of Missouri Pleading (1891), Digest Department of English of Washington ist. historian, wrote a series of twelve of the Missouri Reports (1895), Com-

Gods, and other poems

Mrs. Hannah D. Pittman. Author of Mannette, Comic Opera, Studies in

William Poland. Author of Laws Court of International of Thought, Matrimonial State Rational Philosophy: laws of thought. sours Civil Practice (28) Municipal John G. Neihurdt, born 1881, Lit- Rational Philosophy: fundamental Corporation (28)

George Benjamin Mangold, born noich Ambor of Sing of Three Lithus. The Kinggiom in and Author of Child Problems (1910-) Professor Francis E Nipher, born Truman M Post, Author of Voices 1914), Problems of Civil Welfare 1847, author, scientist, was the first of History

1860. Theologian and author of poetry. Author of The Poets' Poet and other Essays. Recovered Yester days in Literature, Poems, Eternity in the Heart. The Prairie and the Sea-

Harlan E. Read, born 1880 Con nected editorially with Brown's Business College. Author of Alarm Talks A Beggar or a King, Read's World

History Chart

Deceased Logan Urtah Reavis Journalist publisher, and author He was one of St. Louis a most prolific writers and boosters. He wrote volum mously on the future greatness of St I outs, and on the desirability of moving the National Capitol to St. Louis Author of Alexander Hamilton and the American Republic (1886). The Isthmian Passage The New Republic St. Louis: the Commercial Metropolis Developed in the History of Chris of the Mississippi Valley, St. Louis tianity (1892) the Luture Great City of the World Flihu Shepard. Author of Auto Thoughts for the Young Men of biography, Early History of St. Louis America:

William Marion Reedy, born 1862 lournalist, editor and publisher of Reedu's Mirror which went out of existence with the death of its editor Author of Burns, the World Poet, A Dramatist on Doctors. The Makers of St. Louis. (The Mirror is being re-

vived by Mr Sullivan )

Mrs. Anna C Reitsmider, born 1860 Author and business woman At twenty two she was left a widow with two children to support. For many years she was a reporter of law and public lectures. Author of Between Two Worlds. True Memory the Philosopher's Stone Unforgiven, How She earned It. or \$25,000 in Lleven Years.

Mosheim Rhodes Author of Life I houghts for Young Men. Expository ectures on the Philippines, Recognition in Heaven. Throne of Grace

Mrs. Richter (pen name-Edna Tern) Leading German poet of the United States and contributor to lead ing German publications in this coun Author of Venusmaerchen try. Geschichten aus einer Andern Welt-

Charles V H Roberts, born 1882 Poet and dramatist Entered St. Louis U. when twelve years old, graduated when he was eighteen and graduated from law school in 1902. Author of Collected Poems. The Call of Life and other Poems. The Sublime Sacrifice

Robert Julius Rombauer. Author of Study in Primary Education Union

Cause in St. Louis in 1861

Reverend John E. Rothensteiner born 1860. Poet and priest, recognized as leading authority on Catholic History in St Louis Author of Books a special correspondent for Globe- Mrs Jasmine Van Dresser, 1878 of Verse written in German. Hope Dymocrat has traveled through Mexico. Contributor to Delineator and other and Memory, Indian Summer. The Canada Jamaica, Panama Canal, and magazines. Author of How to Find Sunny Slopes of Life. Books of Verse Porto Rico

Bishop William A. Quayle, born written in English: Heliotrope, The Garland of Praise, Catholic Hymns and

Poems

Carl Schurz, 1820-1926, German American Statesman, Editor, St. Louis Westliche Post, Senator from Missouri Author of Speeches (1885). Henry Clay (1887); Abraham Lincoln (1889)

Shirley Seitert, born 1889, graduate of Central. Short story writer, and author of Oriflamme: a novel

Henry Shaw, merchant and public benetactor. Gave Shaw's Garden, the most beautiful botanical garden in the world, to St Louis. Author of The Rose, Historical and Descriptive

Robert Shaw Author of Creator and Cosmos (1880), Historical Ongins and Historical Critiques (1898) Prophecies of Daniel and Revelations

and Missouri

§ F South Author of Theatrical Apprenticeship (1845), Theatrical Management in the West and South

for Thirty Years (1868)

Denton J. Snider, 1841. Deceased Educator, philosopher, author, one of the original members of the Society of Speculative Philosophy teacher at Central High for many years, and author of nearly fifty books. Author of Agamemnnon's Daughter: a poem Ancient European Philosophy, Dante's Divine Comedy, Inferno. a comment. ary, Delphic Days, The Freeburghers a novel Homer's Odvssey, Walks in Hellas, The Shakespearean Drama; a commentary

Marshall Solomon Snow. Author of Higher Education (1898). Lahay ette the Friend of Washington (1884)

John Snuder Author of As ye Sow; a Romance of Cape Cod (1900) The Last Angel, 1902, Storm Baby a story of the St Louis cyclone The Wind Trust (1903)

F. Louis Soldan, 1842 Deceased Author and Educator. Author of Amerkanisches Drittes Lesebuch, Ahn s-Praktischer Lebegang, Zur, Schnellen und Leichten, Erlernung der Frangaese chen Sprache. How to Teach Element ary Arithmetic

C C. Soule Author of Hamlet Revamped (1880) Romeo and Juliet a travesty (1877)

Richard Spamer, both 1865 Was dramatic and musical editor of Globe-Democrat for many years

Walter Barlow Stevens, born 1848 Vissouri historian, was connected with St. Louis newspapers since 1892. As

Mes. Sheppard (Pierce) Stevens Author of I Am the King (1898) In the Fagle's Talon (1902), The Sword of Justice (1900)

Richard Stokes, 1882 Reporter and feature writer of the St. Louis Post Disputch, music and dramatic critic

Edgar James Swift, born 1860, Was educated at Amherst and later at the Universities of Leipzig and Berlin, professor of psychology and education at Washington University. Author of Mind in the Making, Youth and the Race. Learning by Doing, Psychology and the Dav's work

Frederick Oakes Sulvester, artist poet of the Mississippi For many years he was a teacher at Central High several of his paintings are bung in the corridors. Central possesses an autographed copy of his poems which

are in the library

Mme F G Tannet Author of Watouska, or the White I sly (1891) Sarah Teasdale, 1884 1933. Poet of the most lyncal, melodious love songs in the English language was born and educated in St. Louis. and gained her first recognition while she lived here. Author of Sonnets to Duse. Dark of the Moon, Hame and Shadow, Rivers to the Sea Love Songs Helen of Troy and other poems

Augustus Thomas, born 1857 Playwright of national reputation, has written on the average of a play a year since 1889. He dramatized The Copperhead in which John Barrymore won fame. His play Arizona was made into a musical comedy and was presented at the Municipal Opera-Author of A Man or the World 1889 In Mizzoura 1893. The Harvest Moon 1909, Rio Grande 1916. Speak of the Devil 1920, The Witching Hour 1907

Seymour Dwight Thompson. Author of Charging the Jury 1880. Liability of Directors and Others 1880. Treatise on the Law of Trials in Action. Civil and Criminal Courts 1884

John T. Tice. Author of Elements of Meteorology 1875. Over the Plains and on the Mountains 1872

Christopher G. Tredeman. Author of Selected Cases on Real Property 1892. On State and Federal Control of Personal Property, On Bills and Notes

Angus Umphraville, in 1821 published The Seige of Baltimore and other poems, the first book of poetry printed west of the Mississippi. The poems were all of a local nature. He was also the author of Missouri Saps and other Western Ditties

Happy Land (1907). The Little

Brown Hen Hears the Song of the the Link a story of man from the cluding the exposure of bribery in the Nightingale (1908)

Annie Well, author of Is Flying

Sylvester Waterhouse, born 1840 Deceased Author of Westward Move ment of the Capital. American Commerce in 1900. The Mississippi and its Affluents.

Stanley Waterloo, author of Seekers Story of Ab a tale of the time of the caveman. A Son of the Ages; the Barr. Against Bribery; being a nar reincarnation and adventure of Scar-

beginning

Alphons Wetmore, deceased Was the author of the first play produced in St Louis. It was written for the Thespians in 1821 and was performed with great success. Author of The Pedlar: a farce in three acts. Gazette of he has te of Missouri, a completation

rative of the wasfare on boudles in

Missouri State Legislature, Out of the Fleur de Lis, the history of the Louisi ana Purchase Exposition

John G. Woerner, 1826, deceased He was a prominent public official publicist and author of Amanda, the Slave, a play, Rebel's Daughter, a story of Love, War and Politics. The American I aw of Administration

C. S. Yost, born 1864 Editor of Whetmore, author of The the Editorial Page of the Globe-Democeat since Feb. 26, 1915. Author of Patience Worth

# EVENING IN THE OZARKS

By Rudolph Loeffler, '34

I he golden sun now ends his stau And, as he journeys to the West He paints a colorful display Above the distant mountain crest

So soon as fades the sunset's alow I he evening steals without a sound Into the center of the show To make its never-ceasing round

The silvery moon does now arise To light this lovely night in June I hen sound the coarse unearthly cries Of frogs that croak their dismal tune

The twinkling lights that softly glow Upon their wand ring here and there Te caused by fireflies, I know Who guide the traffic of the air

They're minuckers of stars I view. I hat, dancing in the evening sky Have made me wonder if it's true They're put up there on us to spy

To break the evening's abostly spell So faint but clear, I hear a toll The ringing of the church's bell That seems to pacify my soul



## THE JIG-SAW PUZZLE

By James Kerr, '34

THAT is this whimsey of a nation in which a reproduction of a work of art is cut into various weird shapes so that it may be pieced together again? The Intellgentsia go wild over it. And it's found in every hame littered all over the place with the more demonstrative members of the family yelling for the missing pieces

It seems so simple: but try it once. You can find the shapes that fit together or you can match the colors and again, you just use simple logic (but how can you apply logic to anything so utterly illogical?). Ah! (say you) here is a simple one only twelve or fourteen pieces all of them straight edged and they form a checkerboard. How soon the error of your beliefs becomes apparent! How you sit down, determined to do or die! You work for hours and then more hours until you are satisfied.???

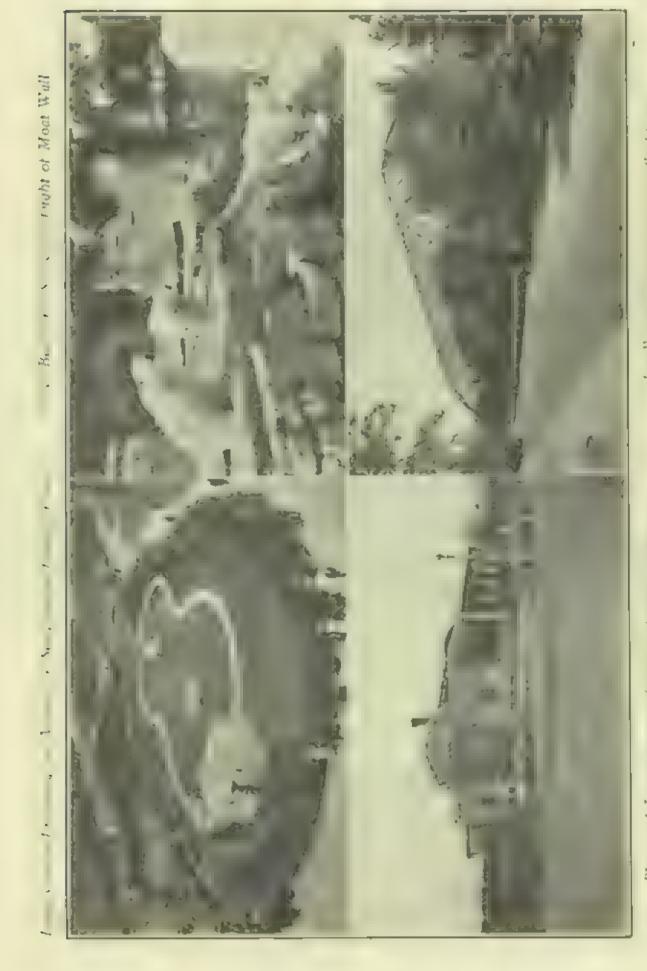
You've tried it: you like it. And yet it is so futile. For hours you work and tax those long-unused channels of your brain, forming a panorama of posies. And for what? With the light of achievement in your eyes, you rise and, with some idle sweep of the hand or some unwonted movement, you scatter the flimsy structure before you. You have absolutely nothing for some hours of laborious concentration except perhaps the satisfaction of knowing that you put your picture together worked the problem before you. We limaybe that's something after all.)

Let's, for an example of the puzzle complex, visit, on any evening, the Smiths who live next door (or maybe it's the Joneses). Brother Jimmy is working a jig-saw puzzle called "Posies of Picardy" (or is it "Pansies on Parade"?) and trying to find the corner piece. Sister Jennie, who is working a crossword puzzle is asking everybody and nobody in particular for a three letter word meaning pantoglossical while little sister is crying because mother is out with her roller skates. Father, after having tried every room in the house takes his sport sheet out into the garage so he can read it in peace and then turns on the radio in the car and listens to the fight

Whence comes this tendency of Americans towards fads? Who holds the palse of the people? Who thinks of vovos, miniature golf courses crossword puzzles us saw puzzles etc. And who can predict how long their popularity will last? What constitutes a fad? Does this subservience to fads mean that the American people are fundamentally fickle. Are they so devoid of recreational facilities that they must grasp any silly innovation that is set before them. Or do they just tollow their impulses indulging wholeheiriedly with a lithe spontaneous energy of a New World?



RELREATIEN





### RECREATION IN ST. LOUIS

By Mildred Chalmers, '33



Recreation, in the terms of a dictionary, is "a relief from toil or pain, a refreshing of the spirits after labor or exertion." We find it necessary many times to relieve ourselves of a burden by amusing ourselves in some manner. It might be by walking through the parks, hearing a play, seeing a picture, or playing games. All people feel the necessity of

relaxing or releasing pent up energy. But there, I was about to become "historical," and I don't want to tire you with a history; so let's you and I journey down a little street on the outskirts of our fair city, to an attractive little cottage, where, sitting on the porch, is a young lady writing very hurriedly in a little red book. This book contains some very interesting accounts, and, with her permission, we'll open it for all to view. Perhaps an explanation is due, Yes? This girl in question, made a whole year's visit to St. Louis. Naturally, her aunt and uncle, with whom she was visiting, wished her to have a good time: so they not only showed her all the great sights of the city, but they took her to all the recreational centers as well.

In this red book of hers, she has made, each month, a record of facts concerning the most interesting place of recreation that she visited during that month. Let us open the book to the first page. The first month before our eyes is September. Let's read and see what it says

#### SEPTEMBER

"This month we have gone to many places but the one that I enjoyed most was Forest Park Highlands. It is a most delightful place with its different types of amusement. Practically everything from ball rolling to taking the "Mountain Ride" is here. There is a fine swimming pool and also a dance floor for all those who enjoy these sports.

'While we were lunching under the shelter, my uncle informed me that this, "The Big Place on Top of the Hill." is the spot where many elementary schools hold their annual picnics. He went on further to state that about the year 1895, the Highlands was like an outdoor theatre and it is thought by some to have been the forerunner of the present Municipal opera

The Forest Park Highlands, along with Sauter's Park, formerly Manion park, is a most popular unit of amusement for St. Louis during the summer months

#### **OCTOBER**

October has proved to be a very exciting month for me. There are two big reasons for my excitement: one is our visit to Shaw's Garden to see the Chrysanthemum Show, and the other was seeing the Veiled Prophet Parade I was so enthusiastic over the parade and the ball that I decided I must find how this all began



The origin of this parade was the old St. Louis Fairs which began in 1855, just two years after the founding of Central. These fairs were put on by the Agricultural and Mechanical Association. They lasted for a week, and one day. Thursday was set aside as a city holiday. In 1878, one night was set aside for the Procession of the Veiled Prophet, and, although The St. Louis I airs were discontinued in 1902 to begin the preparation for the coming of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and World's Fair, of 1904, the business men of St. Louis have continued to hold an annual Veiled Prophet's Parade, a beloved custom about which there is a veil of mystery, for no one knows who the Prophet is

'Shaw's Garden is one of the finest botanical gardens in the world: in fact it ranks second only to the Kew Gardens in England. It contains eleven thousand species of plants and the finest orchid collection in the world. Shaw's Garden, along with Tower Grove Park, was willed to the city by Henry Shaw, an Englishman. An addition outside the city, at Gray's Summit, is the place where plants are started before they are taken to the Garden. For the propagation gardens of our tropical plants we have the Shaws Garden in Balboa. Panama

"Practically every month sees a new flower show here, among the most beautiful being the chrysanthemum show, the tulip show, and the orchid show

While walking over this seventy-five acre section of loveliness, we ran into a little spot that showed two gardens, one before and one after a gardener's care and attention. Right then and there I resolved to beautify my own little garden. We went through all of the gorgeous greenhouses and were made quite hungry by the sight of fruits.

#### NOVEMBER

"My aunt and I have just finished talking about theaters. Naturally, every young person is interested in theaters, and, as my aunt is extremely interested in them. I have found it most delightful to hear her history of St. Louis theaters

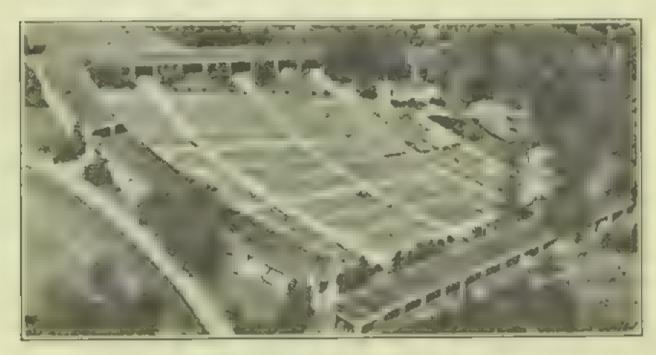
A little explanation to my book is necessary. Up to this time my uncle Harry has been the source of all my information and I suppose the only reason I didn't ask him about theaters was the fact that he is not here. He went off to the Public Schools Stadium to see a football game between Central and Beaumont. Of course, my cousin Jim roots for Central's team

"But I must continue my talk with Aunt Helen. She told me that the old saying, "Early to bed and early to rise," applied literally to young St. Louis for there were no theaters and the only possible forms of amusement were barn dances or hymn sings. About thirty years before Central High School was founded (Aunt Helen graduated from there), James Baird turned his blacksmith shop into a theater and presented plays acted by amateurs. The first important play presented in St. Louis, however, was given at the New Theater, on Olive, Louis, and Main. This play was Goldsmith's She Stoops to Conquer

Up to 1853. St. Louis had given its approval of the Merchant of Venice and other presentations in Caldwell's theater, the National theater, the Concert



Hall, and the Bates Theater, where J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Lincoln, acted many times. The last named theater was undoubtedly the most important in St. Louis at this time because it not only lasted the longest, until 1880, when it burned down, but was renamed the St. Louis Theater and run by Ben de Bar, reputed to have been the best Falstaff of Shakespeare's plays in the United States of that day.



Airplane View of Municipal Theatre

St. Louis enjoyed minstrel shows and in 1867 the first minstrels to appear in St. Louis, The Spalding Minstrels, played at the Olympic theater.

"Cyrano de Bergerac was presented for the first time in our city in 1898 at the old Century which was built on the site of Pope's theater.

"Some of the old theaters, such as Havelin's, presented what many of the older generation will remember as "blood and thundar plays". The present Gayety is the remains of the Germania Theater, of legitimate plays, and the Grand Opera House, formerly a member of the Tri-State Amusement Company, is now a motion-picture house.

"The modern legitimate drama theaters in St. Louis are the Shubert-Rialto, the American, and the Municipal Opera. Our Odeon is the chief concert hall in St. Louis and it is here that our St. Louis Symphony gives such delightful concerts. Here in the Odeon, St. Louis views many well known singers, dancers, and musicians. The leading motion picture houses of St. Louis are the Ambassador, the Fox, the Loews State, the Missouri, and the Grand Central, the latter being the only one that is more than two years of age

"So ended Aunt Helen's lengthy yet interesting discussion of theaters.

"I almost forgot to tell you that at the first of this month all of us went down to the Police Circus at the Coliseum. This was a regular three ring circus and full of all the thrills and chills that every circus provides.

#### DECEMBER

Aunt Helen took me down to the Y. W. C. A. and it is easy to see that the Y's are like a port in a storm to many young men and women of this community. With their swimming and all other activities, they are aids in building the present generation both physically and mentally strong. They are doing their share in diverting the young people's minds from the terrific stress and strain of present conditions

#### JANUARY

I his has been a terrifically cold month, but we have enjoyed the cold, for the lagoon in Forest Park has frozen and we have gone skating several times

Last Sunday we attended the Silver Skates Carnival, held at the Arena where the best skaters of the United States participated

My cousin Jim tells me that Truman Connell, one of the best among the intermediates, was formerly a Central student, and he also tells me that Virgil Tramelli, another Central student, did very well in this carnival

#### FEBRUARY

"This month, we saw a thrilling six-day bicycle race. There was no end to thrills, chills, and spills in this race. It was a magnificent display of man's endurance and I will venture to say that not one person regretted spending his money in order to view this spectacle

"It was impossible for me to become anything besides a hockey fan after viewing so many thrilling games at the Arena. St. Louis has a mighty fine hockey team, too

"We couldn't slight soccer; so out we went to Sportsman's Park to see a soccer game in nice cold weather. It was immensely interesting and seems to be a popular sport with St. Louisans

#### March

We went swimming several times at the Coliseum and I discovered that the largest indoor salt-water swimming pool in the world is operated here

Uncle Henry goes down there quite often to see boxing or wrestling matches, but Aunt Helen and I do not enjoy that sport; so we stay at home and listen to the radio

The most important event this month was the National Flower and Garden Show held at the Arena. Oh! It was beautiful. This is the only time St. Louis has ever entertained the flower show. I believe its reception was tremendous

This month had a far more lovely ending than did any month preceding March

#### APRIL

The Boy Scouts held their circus this month and of course, we went to see it. While down there, we were conversing with Mr. Mills, activities director of the Scouts. He told us some very interesting facts, and just that they may

not be forgotten. I am putting them down in writing

"The Merit Badge show, which is held in the fall, covers mnety thousand square feet of area in which the Scouts exhibit their proficiency in different trades, professions, crafts, sciences, and handicraft.

I'he Boy Scout Circus is held at the Arena and eight thousand Scouts participate, demonstrating their fascinating program of camping, pioneering,

first aid, and all other Scoutcrafts.

"The Camperall, held in the early part of June in Forest Park, is a competitive way of showing the public that every real Scout truly lives under his motto, "Be Prepared."

"These three shows, according to Mr. Mills, probably lead the country

in this field

"Rather interesting to talk to someone so closely connected to the Scouts: don't you think so?

#### MAY AND JUNE

"While running through an old book of Uncle Henry's, I came across a section on parks, and, as we intended to make a round of the St. Louis Parks. I decided to read up a bit. Here is what I found

'Our parks are the best examples of the rapidly progressing beauty of the city. Parks are extremely interesting because they are "man-made places of imitated or reproduced nature. They bring to the city the beauty of grassy lawns, shady woods, beautiful foliage" and a breathing place."

"People in early St. Louis went to the Vauxhall Gardens or to the fields outside of the city, although there were six St. Louis parks before the founding

of Central High School

The appropriation made in 1857 for Lafayette Park was the only appropriation made until after the Civil War. After the War, St. Louis changed the city cemetery into Benton Park, and immediately followed this up by an issue of bonds for park improvement.

"Six years later, in 1874, Forest, O'Fallon, and Carondelet parks were purchased. These three comprise over half of the acreage, three thousand acres, of the city's parks. St. Louis has continued to purchase and improve public

parks until at the present they number sixty-five.

"Here are a few interesting facts: the War Department of the United States government granted Lyon Park to St. Louis in honor to General Nathaniel Lyon, to whom there is a monument erected inside the park

"The old Washington Park is the ground upon which the old city hall

stands

"An exposition hall was erected in 1883, by the St. Louis Exposition and Music Hall Association, on the grounds of the former Missouri Park, this hall serving the city for twenty years and having an annual attendance of seven hundred and fifty thousand people

"Besides its sixty-five parks the St. Louis system includes one hundred baseball and soccer fields twenty six paragraphs two got links two outdoor



swimming pools, one of which is the largest of its kind in the world: and one of the largest outdoor theaters in the world!

"But here now, I must hurry and get ready as we will soon be on our way to Forest Park



St Lauis Public Schools Stadium

"Here I am back again with more news than ever. While we were walking along. Aunt Helen told me that the section we were traversing was the place where the Pageant and Masque of St. Louis was presented by St. Louis in 1914 celebrating the one hundred and fittieth anniversary of the coancing of St. Louis

"Both the words and music were written by Percy Mackage, who also was the author of Walh nation. The Win Who Made Us presented by Central High School at the Odeon theater in February, 1932.

This is all very interesting and here is an interesting bit that I happened to see in a newspaper while we were lunching. Up to 1909 St. Louis taxpayers had paid 50 and 4+2 on the upkeep of parks. Compare this with \$555.917.25 the amount spent in 1931 alone. That's a huge amount of money, but I believe it was well spent.

"After lunching we continued walking and we ran across an old gentleman who was a friend of the family. He told us he had been thinking about the World's Fair held in 1904 and about the building of the only permanent building, in the park, the Art Museum. He went on to describe some of the lovely fifteen hundred buildings, especially the fifteen places of industry and a few of the twelve hundred statues. We could almost visualize riding down the lagoons in one of those gorgeous gondolas or strolling down one of the lovely lanes.



"But all good things must end and so off we went, tired, but eager to go again soon to finish our tour.

We have finally finished our tour of Forest Park and, after tramping over fourteen hundred acres of ground, we were tired

"This year we have been three of the one million, five hundred thousand, people that visited the Zoological Gardens. The reptile house, we were told, is the largest in the world and the bird cage is one of the largest outdoor cages in the world. Of course no one can miss seeing "The Bird Charmer" in front of the bird cage. This magnificent bronze Indian statue was created by Walker Hancock, a former Central Student

I must not forget to tell you that we went to the Jewel Bc. a tiny greenhouse which was so rich in color and brilliancy that it was indeed difficult to leave it

"We saw quite a number of persons playing golf, baseball, tennis and some out canoeing. We all went riding in those queer little motor boats that are so popular and were quite thrilled going at the wild rate of four miles per hour

That evening we sat up in the Pavilion and admired the splendor and beauty of the fountain on Government Hill, that beautiful memorial to Lindbergh

#### JULY

One night of each week this month we went to the 'Muny' Opera. One night I sat next to a nice little old lady who, seeing my enthusiasm, asked me if I had been there before. I replied, 'Just once

"She then told me that about twelve years ago plans for this theater had been laid and from that time the Municipal Opera has grown into one of the largest outdoor theaters in the world with a seating capacity of ten thousand people

#### AUGUST

I have discovered that St. Louis is very baseball-minded, especially about this time of the year. So off I was taken to Sportsman's Park to see a game between the Cardinals and the Chicago Cubs and then again to see the Browns play the Philadelphia Athletics. There were plenty of thrills at both games, too

"This month marked the close of the Playground session and as a climax to a summer of work and play, there was an Annual Playground Festival staged at the Public Schools Stadium. The pageant was beautiful and the things like purses, bookstands and others turned out by the boys' and girls' craft classes were nice, too. Then there were the championship games going on in baseball, handball, volley ball, horseshoe pitching, and track events. A very enjoyable and instructive afternoon was spent here.

'Now, my visit is over and I must go home, but I am taking you home with me, little book, so I may never forget anything I saw in my delightful trips in St. Louis."



# PALS Bu Jost Washburn, '34

I like to go with Sammie Smith With Karl White, and Pete We're just one age, and all of us Live on the same old street

We stand together mighty close
We're in one room at school
In work or play, it's all the same
We stick, for that's our rule

But still there is another friend
And when I see him come
I have the feeling, after all
That he's my finest cham

We talk together every night
I tell him of our play
And all about my school work and
Our baseball team, and say'

Than any boy could be
And my! he sort of seems to know
The thoughts inside of me

It's fine to think that he's my pal And know that I am his That I can tell him anything No matter what it is

He says it makes him young again

To be a pal of mine.

And that he's learning more each day

And that he thinks it's fine

To hear about the fellows and
The lots of things we do
But he can't know how good it feels
To have him wanting to

It's fine to have a Sammie, Pete.
And Karl and Jim and Hal.
But sau! its finer still to have
Your dad the greatest pal





SNAPPY SHOTS

# 







# THE JAPANESE CHERRY TREE HEARD IT

By Vivian McCaffrey, '33

IT WAS a beautiful day in spring, the thirtieth of May Jim Campbell in an old worn blue coat of the Union Army, sat down on a bench in Forest Park by the little Japanese cherry trees. For a great many years he had been marching proudly in the Memorial Day parade, but these last few years he found it had made him tired. Now he was tired, very tired. Idly gazing over the park he began to reminisce

Over seventy years, but it seemed like yesterday, his sweetheart, his Virginia, had said goodbye because he felt that he must help defend the Union. She had, he later learned, married Alfred Cantwell, a Southerner

Somehow, today, it didn't seem worth while. "They could have won the war without me. Why did I sacrifice my happiness? The years have been long, but I see her before me constantly. In her pretty pink dress, and magnolia blossoms in her hair, she was as pretty as the roses that I brought to her. Now, I'm just an old man, just an old soldier. My cause was won, but my happiness was lost

Just then a little boy came running up before him and broke in upon his reverie. The old man, who had always loved children, began to talk to the youngster, and soon they were off into a discussion of the silver buttons on his proud old chest

But one is missing," said the child

Yes, she took that and added it to her string of buttons and hearts

The little lad, not knowing what the old man meant, talked on, and soon the old soldier was telling him of the battles in which he had participated

In the midst of a glorious tale an old woman came hurrying up exclaiming. Tommy, you frightened me. I thought you were lost."

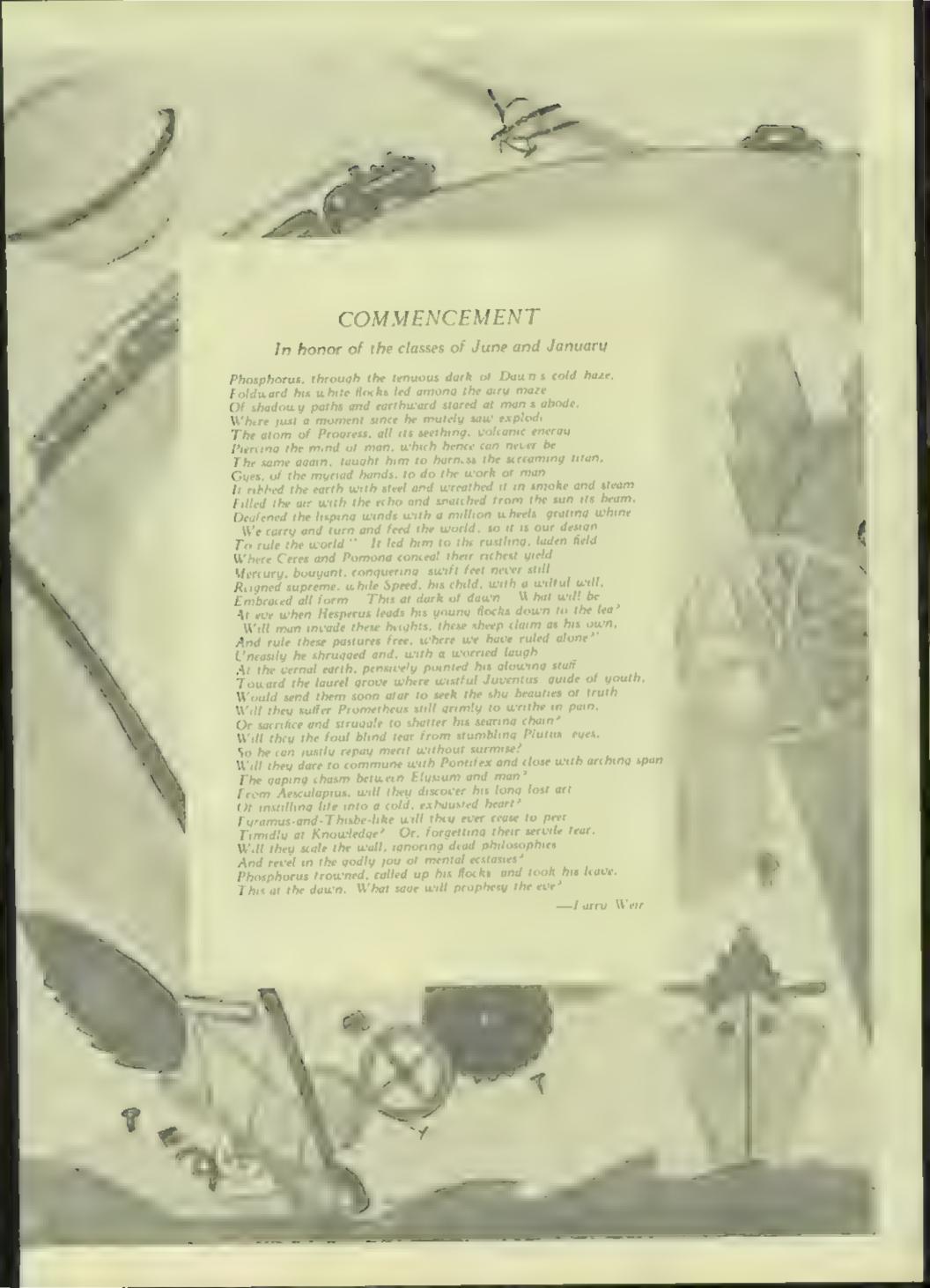
No, ma'am. I was just telling the boy of some of the battles I was engaged in. I hope I haven't got him into any trouble. I guess, when I start to talk I just forget time."

Yes, time does go by, doesn't it, Jim," said a soft, low familiar voice

Virginia, it can't be you after all these years

'Yes, Jim. It is I, and this is my little grandson, Tommy. Alfred died thirty years ago. I never really loved him, Jim. Weren't we foolish?

The little cherry tree listened. It had heard the confessions of a great many lovers, but at last here was something really romantic



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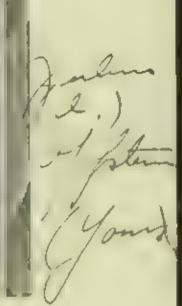
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"AT THE BABY PARADE"

Sleepy Head ntented You Little So and So Baby

This Is No Dream

Someone to Care For Hats off Here Comes a Lady Aint cha Kinda Sorry Now!

· Who? Fiddlin' My Fiddle Lovable

You're So Delicious
I Send My Love With These Roses

She's so Nice Gosh Dam It's Look Who's Here Let A Smile Be Your Umbrella

. I Don't Suppose-Yes-It s

Kattie Kark. Dorothy Smolinsky Helen Cassimatis Bernice Citerer Halcene Pendergrass Myrtle Prophet Dorothy Hull Eva Muse Lillian Balmer Auralia Caran-[ isabeth Hudson Vernon Arms Howard Williams La Vada Hi George Pierci

Marcus Brinkerhoff

Virginia Warning

Helen Dierberger

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HERE THEY COME"

### THE DULCIMER CLUB

By Florence Lewin, '33

TO have talent in any of the fields of music is to possess one of the greatest issets of the world, for it is a necessity as well as a luxury. Music brings relaxation and peace of mind, together with great pleasure

The girls of Central High School, in appreciation of this art and because of their desire to improve their group and individual singing, formed one of the outstanding organizations of the school. The society first met in 1906 under the direction of Miss Teresa M. Finn, now sponsor of Chaminade, of Soldan High. The club has had several other directors, Miss Charlton. Mr. Arthur Davis, and Miss Pauline Arnold. In 1926 Mr. Bluthardt, its very popular present director, took over the

### OFFICERS FIRST TERM

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President	Grace Uber
Vice-President	Myrtle Ketcherside
Secretary	Gwendolyn Wood
Treasurer	Anita Winter
Librarian	Marthan Cain
News Representative	Florence Lewin

sponsorship of the organization

The girls of this organization are ambitious and sincere in their work. It is their desire to improve their tone, to broaden their knowledge of music, and to master all types of musical compositions in an endeavor to uphold the name of the Dulcimer, which means "sweetness of tone."

The Dulcimer is always ready to be of service to the school. It takes part in the commencement exercises, in auditorium sessions, and in other school activities

The girls are admitted to the club after passing a very simple vocal test, which is given by Mr. Bluthardt. All the girls of the school are invited to take this test if they are interested in the work of the organization

### OFFICERS, SECOND TERM

President	Mary Lindly
Vice-President	Dorothea Armstrong
Secretary	Virginia Woelbling
Treasurer	. Esther Cresswell
Librarian	Blanche Weiss
News Representative	Martha Cushman

### THE GLEE CLUB

Bu William Davis, '36

"ITHOUT a song the road will never bend" How can any one succeed without a song?

Central High has had a Glee Club since the year 1896. It was in that year that the Boys' Glee Club was organized with Mr. Knox as sponsor. The Club at that time had about fifteen members

The history of Central's Gleemen is but a long series of musical engagements. Many Sundays found them singing in a church choir. The theater was also the place of their performance

Central's Glee Club won the gold medal given during the Worlds Fair!

The one outstanding musical performance given by the Club was the singing of the oratorio Elijah which was given in 1925 together with the Dulcimer Club This concert was given over the air through radio station K. M. O. X

The Glee Club has had many directors





THE DULCIMER AND GLFE CLUBS



who more than deserve honorable mention. They are Mr. Knox, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Kelsey, Miss Arnold, Mr. Bluthardt and. last but not least, Miss Gerdes. Miss Gerdes is our present director

The combined musical clubs sing the Christmas Carols and provide music for Central's graduation exercises

The spring concerts which were enjoyed

so much in the past are being revived and as this book goes to press the clubs are preparing for the spring concerts of 1933.

So much for the past and present. May the future hold even greater success and accomplishment for the club. To attain higher peaks in musical performance is the goal of our present organization.

### MEMBERSHIP FOR THE YEAR

MEMBERSH
t Bass
Alovsius Kuberski
Marshall Hamil
Edwin Dueker
Ralph Dorsey
Israel Pass
Harold Schneider
Emmet Walsh
Paul Worsham
Virgil Tramelli
Robert Ramke

Seco	ond Bass
Noble McMahon	Herman Plegge
Wilton Hutchings	Clarence Shepardson
Ferdinard Gomez	William Garner
Harris Kramer	Garnett Overbey

Delbert Montgomery

Hamilton Cherry Vernon Watts	Charles Grimes Samuel Starr
	Lenor
Robert Bold	Shirley Jennings
Warren Brewer	William Morse
Lawrence Shaw	Joe McCarthy
Harry Moshkowsky	Ray Ketcherside
James Simanella	Sidney Prince
Tom Efthim	Sidney Schneider
Landon France	

Isadore Fiman	
Second	Tenor
Francis Friel	Moreel Buchlmeier
Kenneth Weiss	Roy Tucker
Fr. Les Comment	Jack Hale
Cyril Hes 1 -	Wayland Johnson
Andy Lucker	Stanley Waleszewski
Cyril Staniszewski	

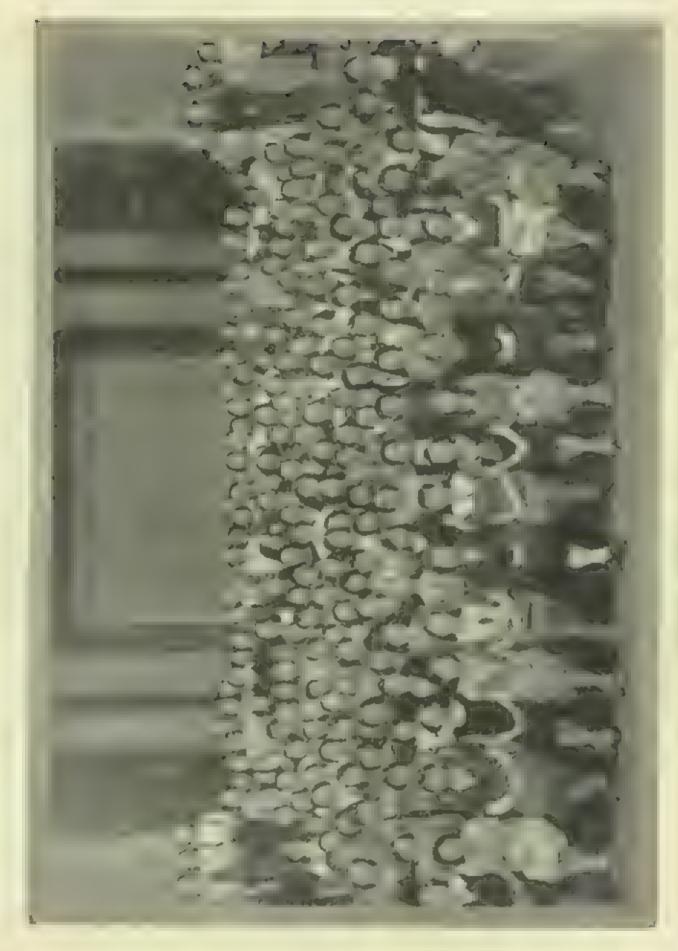
## THE ORCHESTRA By Jeanette Wolff, '34

rsting organization at Central. Although it has been dissolved a number of times, it still maintains the high standard of the Orchestra that was organized in the fall of 1896 under the direction of Mr. Egmont Froelich

The Orchestra, because of an insufficient number of members, broke up in 1898 During the two years of its existence, the Orchestra had become very popular among the student body. Then Central's musical talent was centered in the Violin Club. Mandolin Club, and other organizations

In 1916, because of so many requests, the Orchestra was reorganized, having Mr W. C. Guy as sponsor. The Orchestra struggled along for two years, often threatening to disband, when in 1918 Mr Arthur Davis became sponsor. Under his leadership the Orchestra soon established itself as a permanent institution

With the help of Miss Arnold, who became the sponsor in 1923, the Orchestra



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grew into an organization of considerable size. In 1926 Mr. George Bluthardt became the sponsor. Under his leadership the organization continued to progress The present sponsor, Miss Gerdes, has stepped in as leader of the Orchestra, and has done exceedingly well

The Orchestra is a popular organization and did splendid work last year at the class play. Washington the Man Who Made Us. The music rendered by the Orchestra on this occasion was received

### OFFICERS, FIRST TERM

President
Vice-President
Secretary
Treasurer
Librarian

Max Feldman
Herman Land
Jeannette Wolff
sadore Friedman
Alex Sher

with approval Each year the Orchestra provides the music for Commencement, Color Day, the School Play, and other school activities

Although the Orchestra does not have so large a membership as it once had, it is still attempting music just as difficult as that which has been played in the past. The Orchestra has enjoyed a successful year, and much credit is given to our sponsor. Miss Gerdes

### OFFICERS, SECOND TIRM

President	Max Feldman
Vice-President	Herman Land
Secretary	Richard Lakin
Treasurer	Jeannette Wolff
Librarian	Alex Sher

### JUNIOR ORCHESTRA

By Mildred Clauton, '37

ANY boys and girls who play must a instruments find who they enter the high school that they are not far enough advanced in their instrumental work to play in the Senior Orchestra. Such people are urged to join the Junior Orchestra. The Central Junior Orchestra was started the term beginning September, 1932, under the direction of Miss Gerdes, leader of the Senior Orchestra

The object of this orchestra is to train

the pupils and to prepare them so that they may later join the Senior Orchestra When the members who are now in the Senior Orchestra graduate, new members from the Junior Orchestra will be selected to take their places.

The Junior Orchestra has done quite a bit of work since September, the members having learned about half the selections in the book being used for study.

### OFFICERS, FIRST TERM

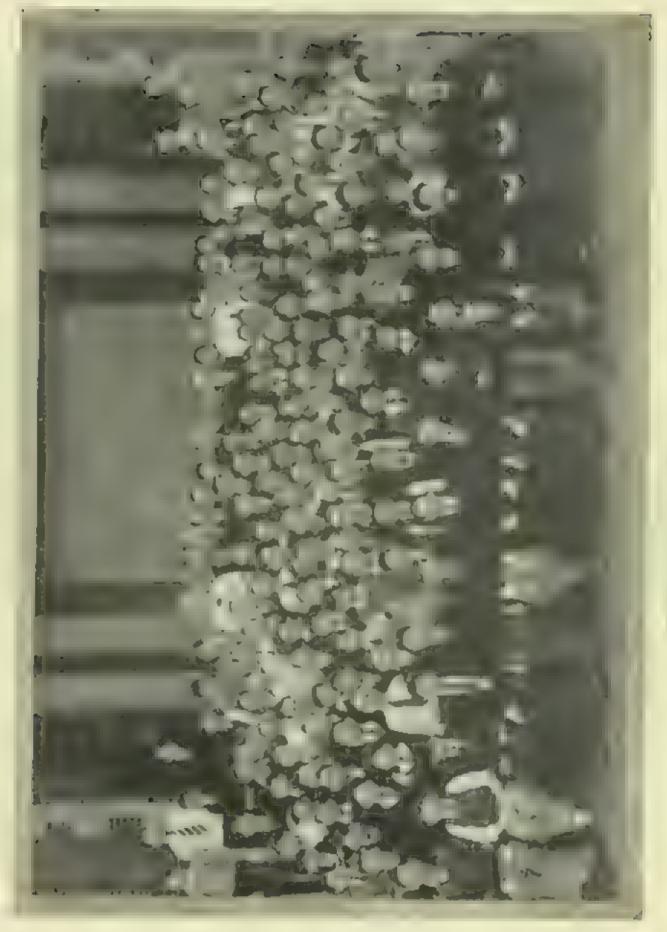
President
Vice-President
Secretary
Treasurer
Librarian

John Carrabino Mildred Clayton Julia Rajewski . Joe Ventura . George Hoelker

### OFFICERS, SECOND TERM

President	John Carrabino
Vice-President	Lee Daney
Secretary	Mildred Clayton
Treasurer	Mildred Clayton
Librarian	Julia Rajewski

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JULY BOY'S JANUARS



### THE BAND

By Clarence Steaffred, '33

THE scholastic year of September, 932 to find my 1633 1 ses the fifth term of active work of one of Centrals' most colorful and impressive musical organizations—the High School Band.

The Band, in September, 1930, then consisting of only twenty members, was organized under the excellent leadership of Mr. Bluthardt, and, with only a few weeks notice, paraded on the Stadium field at the first football game, in full uniform of striking red and black. It was a decisive addition to the spirit and pep of the school and team, thus being verified by numerous letters of congratulations received from the alumni

George Carson was elected "peacock," continuing in that capacity until his succession by William Blanke, in November, 1931

Among the high spots of participation of our Band in school affairs, some of the

outstanding are as follows

On February II, 1931, they helped furnish music for the school play. Wash ington—I he Man Who Made Us. presented at the Odeon Theatre

During the presentation of the Mississippi Valley Exposition at the Arena. in May, 1931, the Band gave two concerts on the scholastic program

Both school parades on the Armistice days of 1931 and 1932 were featured by the appearance of this popular institution whose membership has been increased to thirty students at the present time

In September, 1932, the duties of leadership were turned over to a new "peacock." Ben Friedman, who wielded the baton very capably, and practice has continued every other morning in the school auditorium, as the Red and Black Band progresses forward in the field of extra-curricular activities at Central High School

### MEMBERSHIP FOR THE YEAK

Emil Knopf—Cornet
Harold Blumenkamp—Cornet
Milton Greenberg—Cornet
Alovsius Boedeker—Cornet
Herman Land—Cornet
Charles Jackson—Cornet
Roy Rowlan—Cornet
Joseph Grossman—Saxophone
Joseph Ring—Saxophone
Warren Boecklen—Saxophone
John Carrabino—Saxophone
Sol Kaplan—Saxophone
Joseph Zucchero—Clarinet

Harding Veigel—Baritone
Eugene Wuigk—Baritone
Reinhard Schmitt—Alto Horn
Richard Lakin—Tuba
Rex Rowland—Trombone
Charles Schultz—Drums
Donald Enders—Drums
Joseph Nixon—Drums
Jasper De Simone—Drums
Harold Cameron—Drums
Donald King—Drums
Alex Sher—Drums
Ben Friedman—Drum Major
George A. Bluthardt—Sponsor



THE NEWS STAFF



### NEWS OFFICE WHISPERINGS

Rana Pipiens

I gazing upon the portrait of our forefather, George Washington

"Fifty-six years since that group of students published the Monthly Blossom in 1877," a voice, apparently coming from the East wall, cried, interrupting my meditations. "Haven't many things happened since then?

Immediately there began a retrospection to which I listened with great interest.

"The Monitor was an eight page paper of stories and local news," added West wall. "But it wasn't better than I he Nut in 1885-1886 or the sixteen-page monthly, The Reflector in 1891."

"The Literary Societies must be complimented for publishing the High School News," continued North wall. "It was considered one of the leading publications of the country. Under the sponsorship of Mr. Clarence Stratton, work was taken over by students of the entire school. It became a semi annual in 1917."

"Mr. Pratt deserves much credit for developing the direct predecessor of the News," stated South wall. "He was sponsor and editor during the war period. It was so exciting to receive letters from our boys at the front thanking us for copies of the News we sent to their cantonments and regiments in France."

"The files from 1917 to the Great War's close are a history of Central's part in the war," resumed East wall. "They contain enlistments, transfers, and promotions."

"I like special issues, such as the Educational Week, the Michigan and Yale Bowl Celebration, and the Tax Campaign Campaign number of ten thousand copies was the largest issue of a high-school paper ever published in St. Louis

"It doesn't seem very long ago that Miss Edna de Linière and Miss Marguerite George became sponsors in 1923."

"1927—" began North wall. All sighed. "That was the year of the tor nado. It couldn't stop us, for we moved to the Yeatman Building, continued and enlarged our paper, and then the News became a member of the Missouri Interscholastic Press Association."

"Mr. Wallace C. Gundlach, prosission when Miss de Linière resigned in 1930," said East wall

"We got a good staff last term," declared East wall. "The Editor was Tillie Balch: Associate Editors: Fred Hedzik, Bill Hinze, Alice Jameton, Florence Lewin, and Alma Reitz: Assistant Editors: Ida McKinney, Helen Reller, Helen Schroeder, Alyce Schneider, Lois Triefenbach, and Dorothy Wagner; Feature Writers: Michael Amantea, Wayne Brinkerhoff, James Kerr, Gertrude Thompson, and Tom Weir: Reporters: Idell McIntyre. John Alexander, Martha Cushman, Geor gine Gillespie, Alfred Harris, Mildred Harris, Frances Higgins, Rana Pipiens, Ray Robinson, Jost Washburn, and William Weber: Art Editor, Fred Toelle: Typist in-Charge, Gwendolyn Wood: Assistant Typist, Estelle Kuhnert: Business Manager of the News, Joe Brumm, and Assistant Business Manager, Edgar Beascoechea."

"The members for the 1933 term," concluded West wall, "were as follows:

LACASTILLA



Editors, Ida McKinney, Helen Schroeder, and Louis Triefenbach. Associate Editors, Daisy Franklin, James Kerr, Rudolph Loeffler, Helen Reller, and Dorothy Wagner: Assistant Editors, Michael Amantea. Clarence Benjamin, Sophie Kohm, Gertrude Thompson, and Tom Weir: Feature Writers, Alfred Harris, Frances Higgins, and Ray Robinson: Reporters, Delarose Aichs, Cecelia Altman, Dorothy Byrne,

Seldon Cutter, Frank Faulstich, Georgine Gillespie, Audrey Hasmer, Rana Pipiens, Esther Ross, Sidney Schneider, John Tsenes, William Weber, and Eyleen Weisemeyer: Sports Editor, Wayne Brinkerhoff, Art Editor, Fred Toelle; Typist, Eunice Crews: Business Manager, Joe Brumm Assistant Manager, Edgar Beascoechea; and sponsor, Mr. Wallace C. Gundlach."

The door opened, in walked the staff members, and the walls became silent.

### LA CASTILLA

N ACCOUNT of a realization of the fact that the ranguage in the gateway to vast commercial and cultural advantages, there has developed in the American people in recent vears a keen interest in a race whose innate polish and courtesy has no equal in the entire world

Central High School was especially fortunate in having, in 1921, at the head of its Spanish department, an unusual scholar, a native of Madrid, who saw the trend of events. Mr John Bays, now of Harris Teachers College. Under his able leadership the Spanish club, La Castilla, whose motto, "Adelante, siemple adelante"—— Forward, always forward," came into existence

Since 1924 the club has "carried on" under the sponsorship of Miss Anna Jean Gibney.

The purpose of the club, in addition to stimulating its members to express themselves in Spanish through the medium of conversation, has been to create a lively interest in the customs, spirit, geography, history, and literature thereby furnishing a

background of culture rather than a smattering of the language solely for commercial purposes

Believing that the social use of a language creates a much needed sympathy and understanding, and at the same time gives the students a broader outlook on life, the club presents weekly programs consisting of dialogues, plays, national and popular songs, crossword puzzles, and the beautiful Spanish dances

At the close of each semester is given the well-known "Fiesta" to which the members and their special guests are invited

Los oficiales del club de este curso son estos.

Presidente Señorita Marie Uebelhack
Vice-Presidente Señorita Eunice Crews
Secretaria Señorita Angeline Coto
Tesorero Señor George Kollias
Representante de la prensa.

Señorita Angeline Coto

Los oficiales del club del curso son los siguientes:

Presidente Señor George Kollias Vice-Presidente . . Señorita Rose Wolff Secretaria Señorita Dorothy Katzung Tesorero Señorita Eunice Crews Representante de la prensa.

Señor Joe Baldwin





### CO-C-HI

Bu Murtle Ketcherside '33

You have probably often wondered who the girls are who stand quietly at the top of the stairs directing traffic: who so efficiently seat five or six hundred Centralites in the auditorium, who make the freshman feel as though she belongs; who tries to the best of her ability to be a good example to them in conduct, studies, and the little things that make a cultured woman. They're the Co-C-Hi girls

This club has a most informal origin Away back in 1919 fifty girls were chosen to assist by ushering at a performance given by the school. They decided to call themselves the Co-C-Hi, cooperative Central High. In 1920 they officially became a club, under the sponsorship of Miss

Mathews. In 1924, when Miss Mathews had a leave of absence, the present sponsor. Miss Dickman, took the Club under her wing. Such was the origin of a club that may be depended upon to help in any emergency that may arise in the school

So in 1933, the accomplishments of this club are many and great. We have assisted in every way in which our limited experience would allow, and we glory in the thought that we would really be missed if we should suddenly stop all our activities

Each Co-C-Hi girl must be endowed with the spirit of helpfulness, loyalty, and a high moral sense and must, of course, have a fair amount of intelligence. This latter quality is determined by her grades.

OFFICERS, SECOND TERM

### OFFICERS, FIRST TERM

President
Vice President
Secretary
Treasurer

Marie Uebelhack
Jane Butler
Myrtle Ketcherside
Mildred Chalmers

# President Vice President Secretary Treasurer

Jane Butler Rose Hummel Eva Muse Mildred Chalmers

### "AT THE BABY PARADE"

(Continued from page 183)

	Meanest Gal In Town
	ry Little Bit of Me
1	It's Great To Be Alive
	Blue Moments
3	Remember Me?
74.	Three Guesses
	You Darling
	Sonny Boy
27.	So At Last It's Come To This
28	Smile, Darn You, Smile
39.	Fit As a Fiddle
3-0	Hey! Young Fella
31.	Ain't She Cute

32 More Beautiful Than Ever (Continued on page 207) Elisabeth White Myrtle Moeller Kenneth Kurtz Plyn Besel Winston Tucker Jane Butler Jeanette Edwards Edward Windish Ira Smith Sander Bunn Ruth Wiesenborn Vernon Trampe Gladys Holley Elaine Evans



THE COMMITTLE OF TWENTS



### THE COMMITTEE OF TWENTY

By Oscar Vroman, '33

THE year 1933 marks the "fourth your of progress of the committee of Twenty. The student council was dissolved in 1930. This dissolution left many of the school problems unsolved, thus emphasizing the need for an organization similar to the Co-C-Hi, in which the boys of the school would be represented. Thoughts of such an organization had long been in the minds of Miss Olmstead and Mr. Friedli; but, while their plans were still in the nebulous form, the tornado of 1927 struck and destroyed the old Central building at Grand and Finney.

In the turmoil following the tornado. Central was moved to the Yeatman building. The need for a body of students to cooperate with the school at this time became so apparent, that, shortly after the disaster, the Committee of Twenty was formed. The Committee was chosen from the boys of the school who were willing to work, who had good grades and high standards of character, and who showed promise of being outstanding in the school life. Twenty boys of all grades were selected for the Committee in order that upon a variety of problems, the different personalities of the boys could present a maximum of helpful ideas and solutions. Competent officers were elected, and, under the guidance of Mr. Friedli, the first sponsor, the officers directed the activities of the committee upon the problems of the school. Mr. Friedli remained the sponsor of the Committee until the term starting

### OFFICERS, FIRST TERM

President .	Oscar Vroman
Vice-President	. Joe Brumm
Treasurer	Oscar Perl
Secretary	Fred Hedzik
Sergeant-at-arms	Marcus Brinkerhoff

September, 1932, when he resigned on account of his duties as Director of Athletics for the High School League. Mr. Rucker succeeded Mr. Friedli as sponsor and is the present "Skipper." Thus, in four short years, the "Committee of Twenty" has become an integral part of Central High.

The duties of the Committee are many Included among them are taking tickets at baseball, football, and basketball games, and tutoring freshmen with failing grades, who ask for help. The Committee also gives a party, at the beginning of each term, for the freshmen boys, to make them feel as much "at home" as possible. For the last few years the boys of the Committee have, in collaboration with the girls of the Co-C-Hi, supplied a Christmas program for the school. They have also taken care of the seating during auditorium sessions.

It seems not too high praise to say that the members have proved themselves industrious and conscientious workers, for they have often been important in many of the school's successful undertakings. However, although credit is due the members of the committee for their work, commendation must also be given to the faculty and student body for their splendid cooperation. The boys hope for the continued cooperation of the teachers and students in order that they may contribute as much to the progress of the school in the future as in the past.

### OFFICERS, SECOND TERM

~ 1 1 1 CL 11 VI C	
President	Oscar Perl
Vice-President	. Joe Brumm
Secretary	. William Mitchell
Treasurer	Paul Hughes
Sergeant-at-arms	Henry Huettner

Two Hundred and One



THE GIRLS TITTERARY SOCIETY



### THE GIRLS' LITERARY SOCIETY

By Sophie Kohm. '33

THE Girls' Literary Society, Mother in the girls of a pizations of a critical High School, was founded in February, 1896

It is the purpose of this organization to improve the literary attainments of its members by encouraging the reading of good literature. Members are accepted into the Society upon recommendation of their English teachers, provided they have made an average of 80% or above in English or show literary tendencies.

Formerly, the Girls' Literary Society had no teacher to act as sponsor and adviser. In those early days, however, much serious work was successfully carried out. For several terms, public speaking was studied for the purpose of training the members to speak fluently. A story contest was held at another time, when the short-story was being rather extensively studied. A play given before the school as a result of the study of drama met with much success. The programs now, although quite different, are extremely interesting. The society has, this term, been divided into groups, each consisting of six members. The program of each meeting is presented by a different group. This plan enables each member to participate in the programs at least once each term. This semester, short-stories, poems, book reports, and biographies have been presented. At

### OFFICERS, FIRST TERM

Officers, riks i	T EEST
President .	Tillie Balch
Vice-President	Alice Jameton
Secretary	Gladys Holley
Treasurer	Eva Muse
News Representative	Sophie Kohm

the last meeting of each term, the seniors, who have been in the club for three successive terms and have faithfully attended the meetings, are in charge of the program. At this time they are presented with diplomas, signed by the sponsor and the officers of the society.

The officers of the Girls' Literary Society, selected from among the older girls of the organization, are chosen for their ability and for their interest in the club The motto of the society is "More Light" and the colors Royal Purple and White

One of the important events of the year is the presentation by the society of a Memorial Day program in the Auditorium. Another event looked forward to is the party or picnic of each term. At this affair, the president of the preceding term is awarded a pin in appreciation of the work she has rendered

The meetings of the Club are held every other Thursday in room 206

At the present time the Society consists of forty-six members and is under the able guidance of Miss Bowen, who has been sponsor of the organization during many previous terms. Other sponsors, Misses Marguerite George and Marion Meyersieck were transferred to other high schools when Central moved to its present quarters after the tornado of '27. We have been very fortunate in having such able sponsors

### OFFICERS SECOND TERM

	O'L L I GIONO	ra wra		P	
Pres	ident			. Ev	a Muse
Vice	e-President			Celia :	Schukar
Secr	etary			Sophie	Kohm
Tre	asurer			Rose F	lummel
Neu	vs Representat	tive	Ge	rtrude l	Perlman

Two Hundred and Three



THE BOYS LITTRARY SOCIETY



### THE BOYS' LITERARY SOCIETY

By Vernon Arms, '33

THE Boys' Literary Society, with sixty-four years of colorful existence behind it, is indeed one of the most outstanding of Central's institutions Among its alumni are many men of prominence, including three former members of the United States Cabinet

The fundamental purpose of this society is to improve the debating and speaking power of its members. Its programs consist of debates, mock trials, and speeches on subjects of interest to the high-school student.

The Boys' Literary Society has many duties to fulfill outside of its meeting time. At some of the most important school celebrations, it is the Boys' Literary Society that provides the program. In the two sessions which formed the last Armistice Day program, speeches were delivered by Marcus Brinkerhoff, Vernon Arms, Melvin Roesberg, Herschel Sanner, Winston Tucker, Howard Williams, Joe Brumm, Jost Washburn, Joe Tanaka, Louis Siff, and Joseph Stoler. Stanley Dampier acted as chairman

However, the most important activity of the Society is the sponsorship of Central's debating team. The team is usually composed solely of members of the Society and is coached by the sponsor of the Society, Mr. Davis. In 1931 our team succeeded in bringing to our halls the coveted Princeton Cup. The subject for discussion that year was "Resolved: That chain stores are more beneficial than detrimental to the

### OFFICERS, FIRST TERM

WILLIAM TOP TOP THE	
President	Vernon Arms
Vice-President .	Virgil Tramelli
Secretary .	Melvin Roesberg
Treasurer	Melvin Tucker

welfare of the United States."

The Central affirmative team consisted of Michael Hadgicostas, Edward Garstang, Louis Reichenbach, and Phil Bergsieker. William Dillas, George Huemmer, James Hadgicostas, and Joseph Goldstein composed the negative team.

In 1932 the boys almost duplicated the feat of the previous year, losing by only one judge's vote. The affirmative team lost, two to one: while the negative team won unanimously. The question was "Resolved: That legislation providing for compulsory unemployment insurance should be enacted in this country."

The affirmative debaters were Vernon Arms, Melvin Roesberg, Edward Garstang, and Phil Bergsieker. The negative team was composed of Howard Williams, Hugo Mueller, James Hadgicostas, and Virgil Tramelli.

These two teams are typical of the reptesentation provided Central High by the Boys' Literary Society, under the direction of Mr. Davis, our sponsor. Thanks must also be extended to Mr. Detering, who coached the boys on pronunciation, tone of voice, and strategy.

Mr. Davis was himself a student of Central High, graduating in 1909. In his senior year he was president of the Society. We are very fortunate in having such an experienced sponsor, and we, in this eightieth year of Central's existence, wish to assure him that his long continued interest will never be forgotten, but will ever command the gratitude of his friends.

### OFFICERS, SECOND TERM

President	. Joseph Tanaka
Vice-President	Joe Brumm
Secretary	Joe Mink
Treasurer.	Jost Washburn

Two Hundred and Five



THE ATHLASUM



### THE ATHENÆUM

By Alma Reitz, '33

THE Central Athenæum was, until 1923 a part of the Corls Literary Society. Miss Mott, the sponsor of the Girls' Debating Team, with a group of girls, at that time formed an organization purely for the purpose of holding debates

This group was known as the Debating Club until 1924 when it was named the Central Athenaum. Miss Mott was as sisted in the sponsoring of the club by Miss Meyersieck. After the tornado both of these teachers were transferred to other high schools in the city, and the club was in need of a new sponsor

Failing to get any from the faculty. greatly reduced in number, Miss Olmstead. although much too busy for permanent

OFFICERS, FIRST TERM

President Vice-President Secretary Treasurer

Gladys Holley Dorothy Katzung Alma Reitz Florence Lewin

sponsorship, consented to act as protector: then Miss Beck directed the club for a short time

Since 1928 Miss Thomure has been the guiding hand of the organization.

The past year has been used to good advantage, for the membership is reasonably large and the programs have been instructive as well as diversified. The club has changed its policies slightly in regard to programs; that is to say we divert our attention from debates occasionally to short subjects for enjoyment.

The club has hilarious times, too, as well as dignified and instructive ones These occur when the new members are given a third-degree initiation and when the annual picnic is held

OLLICERS, SECOND TERM

President Vice-President Scietary Treasurer

Myrtle Prophet Vivian McCaffrey Thelma Taylor Frances Wapner

### "AT THE BABY PARADE"

Continued from page 1991

Smiles:

You Il Get By

It's Summer Again

Ill Never Be The Same

37. You're Charming

Just A Memory

39.

Think of Me

Take Me In Your Arms Say! Young Lady!

You Il Get By With A Twinkle In Your Eve

Buddy, Can You Spare a Dime?

My Buddy 44.

45. Love Child

46. I m 50 Ashamed

47. My Darling 48. Angel Child

49 Lovable

Helen Schroeder

Mildred Chalmers

Rose Sokolik

Frances Wapner

Vivian McCaffrey

Eloise Huch Bernette Droege

Mary Lindly

Leota Meier

Anna Hossitt

Edd Buckner Sol Kaplan

Dorothy Katzung

Irma Walls

Roth Farrell

Horence Grone Dorothy Layton



THE ART APPRICIATION CIUB



### THE ART APPRECIATION CLUB

Bu Helen Cassimatis. '33

THE Schmitz Collection came to Central during the full of 1923 Asia result of this visit, the Art Appreciation Club was formed. Under the guidance of Miss Olmstead, a voluntary study of the collection was made by the club. A different picture, together with a criticism of the painting and biographical sketch of the artist, was posted, daily, on a bulletin board. At intervals during the vear, examinations were given for those interested in the work. This group of pupils became so enthusiastic about the pleasure and benefit derived from such a course that they decided to organize a permanent club. From this nucleus sprang the Art Appreciation Club. At the same time an Educational Department was created at the Art Museum under the supervision of Miss Mary Powell, a graduate of Central. The two organizations stimulated each other greatly. Miss Powell suggested that the club be called the Art Appreciation Club. Since then similar clubs have come into existence in the other high schools of the city, but Central's club was the first of its kind to be organized in any public high school of St. Louis. In later years the Art Appreciation Classes were introduced into the curriculum

By 1925 there were seventy-five members in the club and it was necessary to divide it into two sections. The sponsor of the club was Miss Bertha Sessinghaus, who was assisted at this time by Miss Aurelia Sullivan and Miss Quelmaltz.

### OFFICERS. FIRST TERM

C/1115 1 1101	. A. 115 7 1 . A. L. 45474
President	Ruth Peterson
Vice-President	Mildred Treadway
Secretary	Anna Hossitt
Treasurer	Joseph Hossitt

In January, 1926, the school was broken in two and Miss Sessinghaus was transferred to Beaumont. Since then Miss Olmstead has been the sponsor of the club

The fundamental aim of the club is to train the pupil so that he will be able not only to appreciate art in the established forms, but to detect and enjoy any beauty or art which is around him in any form. The individual learns on what principles works of art are judged. As a result, he himself learns to judge art more intelligently. Any student is eligible for membership

The club meets every Thursday. Once every two weeks a visit is made to the Art Museum and a lecture is delivered by Miss Powell on the various galleries and rooms in the museum. The meetings at school consist of programs concerning art given by the members of the club

During the ten years of the club's existence, it has made interesting studies of prints, furniture, glassware, pottery, painting, sculpture, architecture and tapestry, specializing each term in some specific period. Painting and sculpture of the Italian Renaissance held the attention of the club during the present school year. Besides this work trips were made to places of art interest. Last but not least there is the Art Appreciation Bulletin Board. On it are posted reproductions of famous pictures and other objects of art. It is to be found outside Room 103, where everyone can see and enjoy it

### OFFICERS, SECOND TERM

OTT TOTAL	CHESCHILL B. CACH
President	Bernice Gierer
Vice President	Ruth Farrell
Secretary	Helen Cassimatis
Treasurer	Pete Tocco



### LA HIUR DE LIS

B. Hare'd Carber 35

La Fleur de Lis

La Fluer de Lis. the successor of Le Cercle Français" of 1917. This society. I a Fleur de Lis. was formed for the purpose of arousing and maintaining a love for the French language among the French students of Central High, and to provide an outlet for those gifted in this tongue

Let us now look in upon a meeting of La Fleur de Lis. Order is secured by that dynamic little personality, Mademoiselle Sophie Kohm. The roll is called and the minutes are read by Monsieur Harold Garber. In the back of the room are Mademoiselle Rose Katzman. Mademoiselle Ruth Williams, and Monsieur John Stanezewski, the vice-president, treasurer, and Vews representative, respectively, putting the

finishing touches to an already highly interesting program

I he program consists of detailed, yet very interesting reports on the great his toric spots in France, many vivid stories of the lives of the great immortal French heroes. Then there are catchy little typical French songs, thought-provoking French crossword puzzles and humorous French poetry. Indeed, there is usually a program virial enough to suit the tastes of all

After the fun, the business of the election of new officers for the ensuing semes ter is begun. The officers elected are the following

President Vice-President Secretary Freasurer Vews Representative

Harold Garber lennie Haracevech John Stanizewski Gertrude Bennett Mabel Rilev



## BOYS' DEBATING FEAM

Atthough the debating team this year die not bring to Central's halfs the much-coveted Princeton Cup it nevertheless gave a good account of itself by wresting a victory from the McKinley team and forcing Cleveland's debaters to exert themselves to the utmost to stave off defeat

The subject for discussion this year was Resolved. That the United States should agree to the cancellation of all intermove war debts." The annual intersches debates were held on Friday. March 31 Our affirmative team, which defeated the McKinley negative at Central was composed of Michael Amantea, Harold Garber, Melvin Roesberg, and John Staniszewski (alternate). Our notifice team, which lost to the Cleveland affirmative team in a

closely contested battle at Cleveland, consisted of Joe Tanaka, James Kerr, Joe Brumm, and Joe Mink (alternate). The boys were coached by Mr. Davis and Mr. Cach.

Since the vote of the judges at Cleveland as two for the affirmative and one for the lative, a reversal of one judge's decision would have brought Central a double victory and would have given us a tie with Soldan in the finals. This is the second straight year that Central has lost out by a single vote. The finals this year were won him by Cleveland, and Soldan was again the runner-up. All the members of this year's Central team will graduate in June or January except Michael Amantea and Harold Garber

THE CLASSICAL C

## THE CLASSICAL CLUB

By Louis Trietenbach, '34

N December 1921 a Classical Club was organized by the Latin and Greek students of Central, under the sponsorship of Miss Heltzell.

"At the meeting held on Tuesday, December 13, 1921, an election of officers was held, Dorothea Glauser being made president of the new organization: Marian Epstein, vice-president: John Bergman, secretary; and Robert Aronson, treasurer."

The above two paragraphs are quoted from the 1922 RED AND BLACK and announce the beginning of a new club at Central, a club that still remains and carnes on the work for which it was organized

Since Dorothea was president in 1921. there have been twenty-two presidents, and the twenty-third is now in office. I refer to Joe Brumm who, besides being an excellent officer, is a good chap to look upon. especially while Pauline Dallas or Elizabeth White tells about the glories of Apollo. Oscar Vroman, as vice-president. is doing very well in providing programs despite the modesty shown by those club members who do not wish to appear conspicuous by taking part more than is absolutely necessary. Rowena Overby soothes the Club by calling the roll in a golden voice and reading the minutes softly and sweetly. Dorothy Mae Layton has collected funds for the treasury even though times are hard

#### OFFICERS, FIRST TERM

President Joe Brumm
Vice-President Oscar Vroman
Secretary Rowena Overby
Treasurer Dorothy Mae Layton
News Representative Rose Heligman

Miss Heltzell, still the sponsor of the Club, is greatly responsible for its success. Whenever the Club finds itself in a difficult situation or torn by internal strife, she gives the suggestion or finds the key to the problem and saves the day.

During the past term, varied programs have been given. At the open-house meeting, Miss Morreell gave an interesting talk on the Latin American countries. A debate was featured at another meeting. It aroused the enthusiasm of the members and was novel entertainment for the club. A Latin play was given recently and all applauded the actors. In between these programs there have been informative talks of Greek and Latin subjects and Latin poetry.

One year from now we expect a great influx of members since so many students entering Central have chosen Latin. These students need only to have completed successfully one year of Latin to be eligible for membership in our organization. We look forward to these fresh recruits and wish them the best of luck: we invite them to join the Classical Club and carry on the good work that has been accomplished since 1921; we want them always to do their utmost to preserve and encourage the study of Latin at Central High School

#### OFFICERS, SECOND TERM

President Joe Brumm
Vice-President Louis Triefenbach
Secretary . Dorothy Mae Layton
Treasurer . . Rose Heligman
News Representative Gladys Layton



A DAY IN THE WOODS

## THE BIOLOGY CLUB

Bu

Gettrude
Thompson, '3.



Wild verbenas growing in Central's actistu wild flower case

IMIDLY I walked into Room 213 and was a sent of the Biology Club will please come to order greeted my ears, as Eva Muse, the president rapped briskly with the gavel. I slid low in my chair to escape notice, my "nu jay" inferiority complex beginning to assert itself. Having put in my application for membership, I had been invited to visit the meeting, and was observing for the first time the normal behavior of herbalist and entomologist.

The secretary, Marie Leber, read the minutes of the preceding meeting, and the treasurer. Mortimer Gordon, did his best to extort dues from delinquent members, hard beset by the "Great Depression." Presently I was asked to stand and be introduced to the club. Thank Heavens' no more than forty members are allowed in the club or I should not have survived the searching gaze of these biological observers.

For my special benefit, Miss Watkins spoke on the aim of the club, which I learned is to obtain all possible knowledge of nature and outdoor life in general, the

## OHICERS, FIRST TERM

President Vice-President Secretary Treasurer Eva Muse Robert Henselmeier Marie Leber Mortimer Gordon study of the Saint Louis region being emphasized. Following this, she gave a brief history of the club. Much to my surprise. I learned that the club was organized in 1925 as the Botany Club, the meetings having been held in Room 224 in the old Central High Building. Miss Watkins was sponsor up to the time of her transfer to Beaumont, following the tornado of 1927. For the next two years the club was sponsored by Dr. George M. Holferty. It was during this time that the Herpetology Club was merged with the Botany Club, and the name "Biology Club" was assumed. After the sudden death of Dr. Holferty, in February 1930, Miss Watkins, having been transferred back to Central High School, again undertook the sponsorship, which she still holds

To accomplish its purpose, the club takes field trips on alternate Saturdays in spring and fall, visiting such places as the Creve Coeur Lake region, banks of the Meramec River, bluffs and bottoms of the Mississippi. Offering to all members the joy to be gained from woods and fields, the club gives opportunity for intensive study of special projects by any member who has the time and inclination

#### OFFICERS, SECOND TERM

President Vice-President Secretary Treasurer Sergeant-at-arms Gertrude Thompson
Mortimer Gordon
Gladys Drexler
Sol Millman
Francis Friel



THE CHEWISTRY CLUB



## CHEMISTRY CLUB

By Sander Bunn. '33

Club was first organized by Mr Hibbert, a former chemistry teacher of Central. After Mr. Hibbert left, the Club was sponsored for a short time by Mr. Brown, after which it was placed under the able leadership of Martin C. Wilson, our present chemistry teacher. The Club when organized, was very small but has progressed until it is now one of the most active and most interesting clubs of Central

The purpose of the Club is to get the students who are taking Chemistry and

#### OFFICERS, FIRST TERM

President Vice-President Secretary-Treasurer News Representative Melvin Roesberg Milton Larson Herschel Sanner Millard Helmholt those who expect to take chemistry more interested in the subject

The meetings of the organization take place on Tuesday of each week. On one Tuesday the Club visits a certain plant, and the following Tuesday a discussion of the trip is held. A different place is visited every other Tuesday. We have taken trips to the St. Louis Oxygen Company, the Gradwohl Laboratories, the Excelsior Plating Company, the Missouri Portland Cement Company, and the Laclede Gas Coking Plant. Other interesting trips are planned for the future.

## OFFICERS, SECOND TERM

President
Vice-President
Secretary-T'reasurer
Vews Representative

Helen Cassimatis Sander Bunn Walter Bremer Anna Seidel

## MEMBERSHIP FOR THE YEAR

Walter Bremer Bernice Bunn Sander Bunn

Helen Cassimatis Frieda Garber Florence Goggin David Hassemer

Leona Kage Fva Muse Harold Philipp Victor Piskorski Anna Seidel Virgil Tramelli Nathan Warshafsky

## GYM CLUB

By Thomas West, '34

ENTAL and muscular training must go together (nevernment military academies, the first to take part in physical welfare of students, were last of the last of the big colleges to go in for athletics." So Mr. Kittlaus was saying in an address at the state teachers' convention in 1910. These two excerpts show the importance of gymnastics and its relation to athletics.

The Gym Club, one of Central's past glories, is now in full swing again under the sponsorship of Mr. Jones and the direction of three students, Francis Dunn, William Gorman, and Thomas Weir Every normal boy desires to have a strong body and large muscles, and the Gym Club aids in fulfilling this desire. Step into the gym with me and watch the members work



See that group of boys dressed in white shirts, shorts, and tennis shoes, working on the parallel bars before the arrival of the instructors? Here comes Francis Dunn. the instructor for today. Francis Dunn and Thomas Weir alternately take charge After the class is lined up and roll is called, the members will run for two or three minutes. Now they are through running and are marching on their toes with their hands behind their heads. See, now they are marching to position for setting-up exercises, the purpose being to get warmed up for the apparatus work. The exercises being through, the interesting work will begin

See, how the apparatus is put out: the horse, horizontal bars, rings, and parallel bars, with mats under and around each Groups are assigned to each and a competent leader put in charge to give exercises and assist. The leaders are Rudolph Loeff let. Ed McCarthy, and Ray Mrozewski

The last fifteen minutes the boys work on whatever they please and then class is over. The apparatus is put away and the boys take a shower and go home.

What you have just seen is a regular session of the Gym Club, the club in which you get the biggest return for your interest and a strong body for good measure. Mr Kittlaus Senior realized this when he organized Central's first Gym Club about 1910, the first gym club in St. Louis, and since then, with a few slight interruptions, the Club has still clung together.

The Gym Club also serves those who cannot compete in athletics with hope of making a letter because of size, age, and weight in relation to the divisions, dates, and eligibility

Gymnastics was not known to the general public until quite recently. All that was known were the stunts of the trapeze artists and tumblers, who were imported from Europe. Even now the apparatus we use is a European invention although

American in design. Gymnastics has been known there for centuries

The American idea of work is unlike the European idea of using one piece of apparatus nearly exclusively: Americans use all the material: wands, bells, Indian clubs, poles, and weights, and all apparatus. The general public does not appreciate the work other than to say that "it looks difficult and daring" mainly because they do not understand it. Come to the Gym Club and "Understand"

## THE ATHLETIC COUNCIL By Vernon Arms, '33

THE earliest organization which support of the came of Central High School Athletic Association. In order to be a member of this body, each boy of the school was required to pay a small fee each semester. It is quite apparent that when dues are required for membership in an organization, a number of boys will be excluded be asset of circumstances wholly beyond their control. Mr. Curtis, Principal of Central at that time, was quick to see this defect and just as ready to offer a solution

On April 22, 1910, an auditorium session was called, to which all the boys were invited. When they had assembled, the Principal immediately announced that every boy enrolled in the school would henceforth be a member of the Athleta Association, and that no dues would be collected. A constitution, drawn up by Mr. Walker, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Colwella

and two pupils. Paul Nelson and Howard Haynes, was submitted to the student body on December 16, 1910. On the same day it was unanimously adopted by Central is our athletic law.

The most interesting feature of this constitution was the provision for an Athletic Council comprising the same number of student representatives as faculty members

Vacancies in the Council are filled by election. The president and vice-president must be student representatives, elected each semester. The secretary, the treasurer, and the custodian are faculty members and are interested each semester by Mr. Douglass Interest for the term September '32 Interest '33 are as follows Vernon Arms

President Cerctary

J T. 161 Te !

Vernon Arms Ed McCarthy Mr. Friedli Mr. Christenson

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Mr. Dacis (at right), Coach

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THE SCHOOL

SENIOR VERSES JANUARY CLASS

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## OUR THEME POEM

D'AOU know Tennyson's Ulysses? In this poem, particle of the ment, and advancement are paramount, while advantar, which is a characteristic of the wandering Ulysses, has drifted into a minor position. For this reason, quotations taken from the poem may be found at various intervals in this anniversary number of the RFD AND Blook. They express in a clear, concise manner the importance of progress. In harmony with the review of progress in St. Louis during the past eighty years, they provided an interesting foundation upon which to build up our theme

To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield "Within these few words we find an urging, an impulse to advance, a stimulant for progress, all characteristic of Tennyson's *Ulysses*. We hope you will be forced to take pride in your city and your annual after grasping the overwhelming advancement made in St. Louis during the past eighty years and portrayed in the RED AND BLACK with the great poem, *Ulysses*, as the theme

Turemba the . I grove - Wravel



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## THE SENIOR PLAY & C. -.

N HONOR of its eightieth birthday Central High School presented Pomander Walk by Louis N. Parker, the night of April 21, 1933. Miss Eimer and the entire cast deserve credit for achieving a very effective and pleasing English itmosphere. Pemander Walk was a typical quaint English community.

The cast was as follows:

Admiral, Sir Peter Antrobus . . . . . . Marcus Brinkerhoff Brooke-Hoskyn . . . . . . Frank Yawitz Cordula Knoernschild

Howard Williams

Eloise Huch

Eva Muse Mrs. Pamela Poskett Basil Pringle .. . . . . . . . Howard Williams Ruth Pennymint .. . Dorothy Speicher Rev. Jacob Sternroyd, D. D. F. S. A. . . . . . Jost Washburn The Hon. Caroline Thring ....... Francis Higgins John Sayle, Baron Otford Virgil Tramelli Vernon Arms Lieut, The Hon. John Sayle . Fred Toelle Muffin Man . Harold Nolde Fred Toelle The Eyesore ... ... The Lamplighter . . A cat Sempronius A bird Dr. Johnson Violinist . . Max Feldman

The entire story is woven about Pomander Walk, a tiny English community, and its few intimate inhabitants. Madame Lachenais and her daughter Marjolaine, newcomers to the Walk, soon become part of it, and life flows serenely on until the appearance of John Sayle, son of Baron Offord, at one time the sweetheart of Madame Lachenais. Jack, of course, meets the lovely Marjolaine and then refuses to marry the Hon. Caroline Thring, a wealthy widow who was his father's choice. Brooke-Hoskyn, another inhabitant of Pomander Walk, writes an anonymous letter to John Sayle's father telling of his son's love affair with Marjolaine. The Baron arrives at the Walk in a furious rage. He, in turn, meets Madame Lachenais. The state of affairs caused frequent outbursts of laughter, especially when Sir Peter, the King of the Walk, saves the Widow Poskett's pet cat, Sempronius, from drowning. Of course. "All's well that ends well." for Madame Lachenais and the Baron Otford realize they still care for one another and they approve of their children's marriage also. Widow Poskett skillfully wins Sir Peter, and Barbara, Marjolaine's dearest friend, consents to marry Basil Pringle. Thus the curtain falls upon four happy couples.



Jost Washburn, the Rev. Dr. Sternroyd, D. D. F. S. A., portrayed his part cleverly. Virgil Tramelli and Eloise Huch showed unusual talent in portraying the parts of Bar in Ott to in I Madame Lachenais. Cordula kincernschild put herself into the character of the Widow Poskett with much adaptability and Marcas Brinkern of played the role of Sir Peter with ease and his wholehearted laugh was appreciated by the audience. The entire play was very effective.

## WILLIAM MARION REEDY

By Charlotte Volk, '33



HE Mirror of Central—A short explanation of the literature section of the Room Roman Boundary and under this title is necessary. Therefore, we turn back the fragile pages of time to the year 1880, when we find William Marion Reedy. St. Louis born and St. Louis educated, a cub reporter on the old Republican. Here he built the foundation upon which he later established a reputation for all time. Passing over thirteen years of newspaper and literary work we find William Marion Reedy in 1893, editor of the Mirror which was published to give the city of St. Louis a first-class literary periodical

Mr. James Campbell, after financing the pamphlet for some time, finally presented it to Reedy with his compliments. Reedy's reputation in literary circles was of the highest degree not only in America, but also abroad, and with the passing of time the Mirror came to be known as Reedy's Mirror which, perhaps, leaves one with the idea that it was a one-man paper. This it was not, but it was backed by a prodigious worker with a brilliant mind. Reedy was also an excellent critic and his comments were published in many papers. He was held in high esteem by many prominent people. To quote from Edward Hutching's article on Reedy. Missouti his produced two immortals. I wain and Reedy. And again upholding Reedy philosophy, to "Live your lives to the full, for life is fleeting. Love with full hearts, for hearts must die:" he says: "Reedy lived finely, fully, and freely, squandered life lavishly, laughingly. The treasures of his mind lent to his brother man were as baubles to the riches of his life."

These words ring with truth, for many young authors were brought before the public sieve through William Marion Reeds and his Marier. This standards were of the highest and he spent many hours reading worthless material written by ambitious youths only to give them as much encouragement as possible. Reeds did not reinquish this work until the loss of one eve and the importment of the other made it compulsory.





Among those aided by Reedy's guiding hand were Sara Teasdale, Edgar Lei Masters Coorge S. Lonns Waiter B. Stevens Christopher Merley Lannie Hurst, Zoe Akins, John Raftery, and Father Russell

To quote again from the Forth Worth Record the following was said in praise of him: "Men said of him that his life was a failure, that he had not taken advantage of his great gifts, that he tossed his pearls before swine, that he should have been cliter of a great day newspaper is his trien I and benefactor was for years, but Reedy never brooked discipline: he never bowed to shallow conventionalities; he never kotowed to insolent opulence; he never courted vener authority; he never bent a crooked knee that thrift might follow fawning."

And even now though the editor rests in peace, his Mirror lives on, for it was revived in 1929 and carries on the work of so fine a man about whom Edgar Lee Masters said:

"It's not so hard a thing to be wise
In the lore of books
It's a different thing to be all eyes.
Like a lighthouse which revolves and looks
Over the land and out to sea.
And a lighthouse is what he seems to me!"

Thus, the efforts of young writers whom Reedy would have encouraged and to whom he would have given hope and whom we in like manner are bringing to your notice are contained in CENTRAL'S MIRROR

## THE MIRROR OF CENTRAL

INSTEAD of grouping our literature, as in previous terms, under the four class headings, we hav. adopted two of Mr. Reedy's favorite division titles. Reflections and Little Classics. Under Reflections we offer short essays, serious and humorous, and under Little Classics, poems and stories, as was the style of the Mirror

# REFLECTIONS "ALIBITIS"

By Harold Philipp. '33

Everywhere we turn we are confronted by alibis. We were late this morning because the street car broke down; we couldn't do our homework because we had company and had to go to church; we can't get our books out of our locker because we left our keys in our other trousers. And so it goes

Two Hundred and Twenty eight



on through the day. This disease is one for which there is no antitoxin: one which no operation will cure. The only way to get rid of "alibitis" is to get at the cause and eliminate it by doing what should be done when it should be done. This disease undermines both business and society. Instead of doing what should be done, people rely on alibis to pull them through. And so I advance my humble opinion and say that I think Moses must have made an omission and failed to record a thirteenth commandment.

"Thou shalt not offer alibis unto thy teachers and neighbors"

## MOONLIT MISSISSIPPI

By Henry Krey, '33

NI evening before dusk I decided that I should like to see how the Vissas sippi River looked in the moonlight. As I neared the river, a light mist began to fall. By the time I reached the shore, purple dusk had settled down over the water. The dark outline of the opposite shore could be dimly seen through the faint mist. A few stars shone in the sky and were reflected through the pale light in the river gliding beneath. A tall willow leaned out over the bank and cast a dim shadow into the splashing water. From the backwater to the rear of me came the shrill croaking of frogs crying warnings of rain, and around me buzzed and hummed thousands of mosquitoes. From some distant tree came the lonely cry of a night bird. Across the water a faint campfire flickered. Then, over the bend up the river a round, yellow moon began to appear, and it seemed to summon fantastic shapes along the shore as a half submerged log rolled gently from under the bank.

Suddenly a long wail drifted from up the river. My heart stood still. Again it came: "Yehhh-hooo! Yehhh-hooo!" and then a low, white freight boat churned around the distant bend. The freight boat slowly approached with its white sides showing up plainly in the light of the rising moon.

After the boat had passed down the river. I stood for some time upon the bank. The frogs had ceased to croak: even the mosquitoes hummed less loudly. From above came again the cry of a night bird, crying shrilly up the river, and the Mississippi rolled on through the moonlight.

## CHERRY BLOSSOM TIME

By Maude Price, '33

A SOFI sweet April breeze brought a peculiar vet satisfying scent Looking down, one saw a most glorious sight, Japanese cherry trees in bloom. Every gust of breeze brought more soft, pink and white petals to the ground. They covered the earth with a soft, fragrant carpet.

This is the familiar Cherry Blossom Time. But need we travel to far away



Japan to witness this sight? No. The spell of romance of distant Japan may be seen in our own Forest Park in St. Louis. All that is needed is a trip to Forest Park and a little imagination, and you are in Japan during Cherry Blossom Time.

## OLD VANDEVENTER PLACE

By Ray F. O'Neill, '33

III RI are provite drives from the street that lead back to the great so ne stables where, years ago, the servants and yard men of the wealthy families lived. In front, the wide lawns, which formerly were green and handsome, with their rich verdure and motionless iron stags, now lie uncut, ill-tended their long barnt grass stems standing rough and high and their stags black with dirt and rust. There is one particularly fine house surrounded by spacious grounds, it's three slate turrets dominating it like towers on an old castle. Their patient nobleness must have changed long ago to melancholy when the old servants stopped caring for them.

A stag, one with huge antlers and a superb grimace about his face, stands tilted against the stable wall at the rear of this mansion. He stays there ungrace ful, forgotten, summer and winter. Sometimes snowdrifts cover him all but his high antlers. The snow falls, making a soft bank beneath him which, slowly through the cold days rises around his black bedy and up to his neck until only his scornful head is visible in the yard. It is then that he looks real, like some cavorting elk in an icy pond. But in the spring, when the rain threshes his back it is saddening to look out from the house and see him standing there glistening with water pools of mud beneath his teet. It is then that he seems whipped as though he is tossing that fine head in scorn of his dilapidated surroundings: the muddy yard and the trickle of water in the leaky stable gutter above him, and the melancholy old houses standing about. But nobody cares, since he is only iron.

The other stags, smaller pieces, are not so heavy that they should lose their bearing on the neglected lawn. They stand resolutely in company with a scattered flock of others on the lawns of Vandeventer Place. One can see their companions far up the street and even across the bushy parkway on the lawns on the other side of the street.

On a cool spring evening, these creatures seem very gentle standing about in the quietness and leisurely atmosphere of the old street. But even a sign of gentleness here can only make one sad. To see the tall, columned homes with their grilled balcomes their barbed ornamented tences and spacious grounds homes that perhaps fitty years ago housed all that stood for leisure and magnificence in the city's life, is like looking into a museum where one may go to dream of a beautiful past.



Approaching the statued group at the entrance of Vandeventer Place, one can see two rows of great brown and grey houses, silent now, and decrepit. Shutters hang from side windows by one hinge. Front doors are nailed shut: vet, between me dern buildings drew the occupants tarther west everything was clean and new. In the afternoons, fashionable women drove with their span of spirited horses down the driveways and out of the park

On certain days they prominaded through Vandeventer Place like aristocrats in their small metropolis. At night one might see the grounds of two or three houses along the block lined by carriages and victorias. Someone would be giving a ball, and thus the life of the fashionable avenue went on. Walkers through this place must always think of such things even when they glimpse the alleys behind the stables that in some cases have been turned into garraes. These stables are of stone, like the houses, with concrete slabs immediately in front of them. Inside, the tiled stalls and the oak dividing posts that speak eloquently of their luxurious past, are covered with some inches of dust, and festooned with cobwebs. One has only to remove the dust layer from a bit of white tile to vision the past, horses is eak and clean, magnificent harnesses filling the case, men working about, and carriages getting a list polish for the drive

The horses are no more; with them has gone the past, but it makes us admire and wonder now. The commotion of life, the color, the aristocracy of the place has died or passed perhaps elsewhere leaving like grant shells these melancholy houses to remind us of another day.

## LITTLE CLASSICS

## UPON LOOKING AT AN OLD DAGUERREOTYPE

By Louis Triefenback, '34

From the depths of a miniature portrait, Transformed by the agents of Time, Steps a maiden, demure and delightful, Ethereal, fragile, sublime.

Platted close to her head are fair tresses
Like ripples of golden sunbeams:
They form a bright halo, angelic.
For a soul of devotion and dreams.

Hers the face of an angel of Heaven,

Hers the smile with a radiant glow;

While her eyes, with a twinkle of gladness,

Have the touch of a coquette, And lo!

In her dress of shimmering satin
That clings with a mystical light,
She embodies the charm of an era
Now faded, as jasmine, from sight.

Her presence brings fragrance of lavender, Enchantment of love recherché. In a vision recalled from the ashes But to vanish, like blue mist, away

Grim Time in his pitiless progress

Has destroyed the rare grace of this maid.

Taking all but the faded, dim image

I see on the metal portrayed



## THIRTY-SEVEN

(Written in the style of the Fall of the House of Usher)

By William Wilson, '33

I T WAS a dull, dark, and cloudy afternoon in September of 1927 when I arrived in St. Louis acting on the request of my dear friend. Benesu in his strange and alarming letter. I pushed my way through the smoke and crowd at the Union Station and hailed a cab, directing the driver to my friend's address on Vandeventer Place.

After about a twenty-minute ride, we stopped in front of an austere and imposing mansion of grav granite.

I alighted, paid the cabman his fare, and mounted the stone steps to a long, broad walk which led to a heavy, wooden door, copper-hinged, where I was met by Boneau, himself, who was expecting me. He looked to be in a state of agitation however be greeted cheerfully by offering me his thin hand which I wrung heartily.

He led me into a spacious living room where we seated ourselves on a divan before a smoke stained fireplace in which a few dying embers smoldered on the black hearth

In a listless, uninterested manner, he asked me several questions concerning my family and their health, stating, in answer to my questions, that his wife and son were visiting friends in New York. Meanwhile, I had a chance to examine more closely the room in which we were seated

Its high walls presented a peculiarly dull aspect. They rose from the gloomy shadows of the floor and corners to the letty colling painted a dense leaden hue, and the windows with their drawn shades emitted a dim, sallow light, which fell upon them with a sickly pallor, and a feeling of creeping shadows and darkness pervaded the entire room. I shuddered at the ghastly atmosphere that prevailed and asked my host to direct me to the room I was to occupy during the few days of my visit. He raised his emaciated frame from the seat with an effort and smiled. His thin lips cracked the pale skin of his cheeks as he said in a husky, unnatural voice, "Follow me."

I nodded and walked at a few paces behind him, climbing the heavily carpeted stairs to a guest room on the second floor, where he left me and descended the stairs, saying I would be called for dinner.

The room had much the same atmosphere as the rest of the house I had seen. It still contained an old canopied bed with a thick feather mattress. A text antiquated chairs and a singular maliogany dresser with a hage beyeled mirror completed the turnishing of the room, the front of which was spanned almost entirely by a broad arched window overlooking the front of the house

I seated myself by the window and gazed out thinking of the change that had come ever my triend. Surely he wasn't the vivacious light hearted Boncau



that I had known at school. What change, I wondered, could have wrought the gaunt worried figure that he was now. He seemed forty years older. A pale, sickly old man

My thoughts were interrupted by a knock on the door, and a voice said, "Dinner is served."

"All right." I returned, opening the door just as a shadowy form shuffled off into the darkness of the corridor

This is indeed a strange house. I thought as I walked down the stairs to the dining room, where a table was set for two.

Presently Boneau made his appearance and offered me a seat, at the same time saying he had something to tell me after we had dined.

We were served by a colored maid, and the meal progressed in silence until the table was cleared and Boneau and I were alone. He drew a handkerchief from his pocket, wiped his dry lips, and said.

"Now I'll tell you why I asked you to come down here to see me." He paused, glanced around nervously, and began.

"Tomorrow is my birthday, you know. I'll be thirty seven."

I nodded

"Well, the thing is," he said slowly, "My father was killed in the cyclone of 1896 and—my grandfather was drowned in the Mississippi while he was a steamboat captain."

"What has that to do with your birthday?" I interrupted

"They both died when they were thirty-seven," he said nervously.

I jumped to my feet and said, "Surely you don't believe---"

"Yes," he answered in a more quiet tone, "Tomorrow I die."

"You're crazy, man. You're ill and worrying yourself about nothing. You need rest; let's go to bed."

After I had spoken, he slumped back in his chair and murmured, "I hope you're right."

I took him by the arm and assisted him to his room, where he went quietly to bed, saying no more than "Good night."

Leaving him there, I went to my own room, where I also retired, dismissing the subject from my mind.

The bright rays of morning sunshine streamed through my window, and I awoke. Immediately I arose, dressed, and descended to the dining room, where Boneau awaited me.

"Good morning," I offered, hesitantly.

He answered with a nod and motioned to my seat.

After breakfast he dismissed himself, saying he would see me in the afternoon. His queer demeanor perplexed me; however. I asked no explanation, but went to my room, where I sat before the window and read, often glancing at the silent street.

Before long I noticed that the sun became hidden behind a mass of dense



clouds that moved swiftly from the southwest

It suddenly became too dark to read; so I put away my book and looked at the heavy clouds that hung oppressively low over the entire city while the increasing wind windped the yet green leaves on the trees in front of the house

Hearing a slight noise behind me, I turned to see Boneau framed in the doorway, staring at me with a distant look in his luminous eyes. His sudden and silent appearance startled me, but I laughed mockingly.

"It's a pleasant day, isn't it?"

"An ideal day," he laughed dryly as he left the room hurriedly.

By this time the storm had increased in violence and the wind was so strong that trees bent low under its fury. The street in front was deserted and the sky was black as night. The noise of the wind was so terrific it burt my head and the house trempled under its impetuousness. I switted around drunkenly and simultaneously my ears were deafened by a roaring crash. I was thrown down violently, losing my senses as my head struck the floor

When at last I opened my eyes, I felt a dizziness and an aching in my head. I staggered to my feet and looked out of the window, where I saw the storm had abated leaving the street crowded with debris and the houses across the way wrecked.

My thoughts changed suddenly. I whirled from the window and shouted frantically, "Boneau! Boneau!"

I rushed through the door to his room where I saw at a glance that the entire corner of the house had been demolished by the storm leaving only one side of his bedroom intact. He was lying on the floor face downward before a large portrait of his father. I turned him over and his face was set in an agony of terror, pale and still

## THE OLD EASTER BONNET

By Mae Mensendiek, '35

WAS rummaging in an old trunk at Grandma's for some costumes for a play we were planning to give when I came upon an old bonnet, still beautiful, in spite of its apparent age. It looked rather interesting; so I went downstairs and asked Grandma about it

She said. "That bonnet means a great deal to me. You see it was—oh, but that would be telling the story. I shall tell you the whole thing from start to finish if you like." Here is ber story:

"I was just sixteen and, at that time in old St. Louis, a girl of sixteen was considered a young lidy and were her first real laster bonnet on laster Sunday. It was nearing Easter, and I was wondering how I was to get my bonnet. As my father was receiving only small wages, I didn't have any hopes of his getting me one. I had saved all the money that I had received throughout the year and at the end of March the grand total was thirty cents.



"Whenever I said anything to Mother about my bonnet, she just smiled and said, "Don't worry. You shall have one by Easter."

"However, I was not to be comforted by this vague statement, and when Nell Clifford, a wealthy friend of mine, came over about a week before Easter and offered to take me to town with her the next day, I accepted the invitation gladly.

"Early the next morning Nell and her father called for me. I took my only money thirty cents. I thought that it was queer that Mother did not give me any money, but later I remembered that she had smiled rather sadly. 'At any rate.' I thought, 'I am going to get both an Easter bonnet and a trip to town for thirty cents.' We travelled for six hours until we reached St. Louis. We looked for quite a while, but, finding no thirty-cent bonnets, I was ready to give us. Finally Nell found a stunning hat—just the thing that I liked—for two dollars! When she saw my tear-filled eyes, she offered to lend me enough money to buy the bonnet. I accepted the offer and went home the happy possessor of what was, in my estimation, the most beautiful hat that money could buy. Nell had bought other things, but I was content with just my bonnet.

Everyone at home thought that my bonnet was very pretty for thirty cents. I hat is every one did except Mother who tried to bok enthusiastic over it. I had lied about the price of the hat.

"The Saturday before Easter a crowd of girls and boys went on a picnic. Nell was wearing her new hat and persuaded me to wear mine. I should have had a good time it I had not been so worried about ruining my bonnet. On the way home it started to rain, and I tried to keep my hat from getting wet by putting it on the seat of the wagon and covering it with piper, but the wagon gave a lurch and I uttered a cry of dismay as Johnnie landed on my beautiful bonnet. I had nothing now and didn't know how I was ever going to pay Nell the one dollar and seventy cents, for I dared not tell Mother that I had borrowed it.

"I tried to be happy, but it was hard, knowing that I wasn't going to have an Easter bonnet. I dreamed dreams of going to church the next day wearing no hat and having all the young ladies laughing at me.

"I dressed for church the next morning, but my new dress and shoes had lost their charm with the loss of my hat. When I had finished dressing. Mother called me into her bedroom. She asked softly, 'Phyllis, haven't you something to tell me before you leave for church? Isn't there something of which you should like to unburden your mind?'

"I couldn't resist those pleas and started to cry like a baby, despite my sixteen years. I hen I told ber the whole miserable story from the beginning to end. Mother didn't utter a word of reproach, but I could read the shame and grief in her eyes. Then she went into the closet and came out with this bonnet, much more beautiful than the one which I had ruined or than any



that I had ever seen. 'I made this last month. Phyllis,' she said. That was enough. She had made it and that had taken all of her spare time for a month. I knew

" 'How could you have let me go on and do as I wanted?' I cried.

"'It was just a little lesson for you,' she answered, gently, with no sarcasm or reproof whatever in her voice

"She gave me the money to pay Nell. The load was lifted from my heart when I paid her and I really believe that no one at church sang more heartily, was so happy, nor realized the significance of the day more fully than I.

"I treasure this bonnet more than anything in the world and would not part with it for any money. That lesson which Mother allowed me to teach myself was a lesson that I have never forgotten."

## IN GRANDMA'S ATTIC

By Josephine Tamalis, '35

When we go to visit Grandma,
And rain comes pouring down,
We never sit around and sigh,
Or stare outdoors and frown.

We run up to the attic

Where the roof comes to the floor,
And dress in things my grandma had
A hundred years or more.

Polly puts a hoop-skirt on.

And a queer old flowered shawl,

And I put on my grandpa's hat—

It covers my eyes and all!

We play up there all morning
And have all kinds of fun.
Till Grandma calls, "Hot cookies, dears!"
Then you should see us run!

## A BELLE OF OLD ST. LOUIS

By Sophie Kohm, '33

She was an old St. Louis belle
Of eighty years ago,
A very sweet old-fashioned girl,
Who dressed in calico.

Her hair was done up in great style;
A ribbon held it so.
She wouldn't jump or run for fear
The wind her hair would blow.

Her dainty blouse with big puffed sleeves
Was picturesque, indeed:
Her schoolmates envied her because
Their charm she did exceed.

Upon the ground her long skirt trailed;
How very proud she seemed
I o think that she had grown to be
What years ago she dreamed'

And now this belle is ninety-six.

For time does not move slow:

But she remembers she was the belle

Of eighty years ago.



## FOUND: AN UNCLE

By Esther Cresswell, '35

Showboat Data Be a Shonad no father nor mother and as far as shown, no relatives. She didn't know why she was living on the showboat, for Mrs. Smedly, the captain's wife, often seemed to hate the very sight of her. Every time Mrs. Smedly caught sight of the girl, she would find something unpleasant for her to do.

Sally was fifteen years old and quite pretty. Her hair, black as ebony and hanging loosely in soft curls, framed a small, heart-shaped face. Her skin was as soft and white as magnolia petals, and, together with her ruby-red lips, presented a striking contrast. Her soft, deep brown eyes and her sweet, beautiful smile were her most lovely features

Mrs. Smedly refused to buy clothes for Sally and so she was forced to wear the discarded garments and costumes of the actresses. It was quite ludicrous to see her scrubbing floors in a spangled gluttering dress which trailed on the floor

Sally was cheerful by nature and bore pleasantly Mrs. Smedley's raileries It troubled her, however, that she had no relatives, and she was constantly trying to get Mrs. Smedly to tell her something of her family, but her questionings were of no avail

One day as the Dixie Belle was nearing St. Louis, Sally was cleaning the stove when Mrs. Smedly came into the kitchen looking very excited and angry.

"Why, Mrs. Smedly, what's the matter?" asked Sally,

"None of your business!" snapped Mrs. Smedly. "I suppose I might just as well tell you though; you'll find out anyway. Mary Kollins, who takes a part in "The Mortgage," is ill with a fever and there's absolutely no one to take her place. Now, what'll we do? Oh, why did that girl have to get sick just before we get to the big town! If this melodrama fails, it'll be all her fault!"

"Oh, let me take her part!" cried Sally. "I know her lines by heart: I've watched her lots of times. Oh, please let me"

"You!" exclaimed Mrs. Smedly, staring at her, 'You don't know anything about acting. Get back to that stove where you belong!" And with that she left the kitchen, slamming the door behind her.

"Oh, dear," said Sally. "She does dislike me so. But I know I could take that part! I've rehearsed it in my room so many times just for fun. How I wish I could do it just once. I guess I noticed that part particularly because Mary Kollins is so sweet and pretty. Oh! I wonder if——"

Suddenly she jumped up, wiped her hands on a towel, and, lifting her trailing skirts, ran into the Captain's cabin. She darted to Captain Smedly



and, looking beseechingly up into his face, cried, "Oh, please, Captain, please let me take it. I know I'll do it well! Oh, please, please, let me!"

"Here, here, child, what's this all about?" laughed Captain Smedly, drawing her to his side. "What in thunder are you talking about?"

"Why, Mary Kollins is sick and won't be able to take part in "The Mortgage" when we dock, and I want to take her place. Oh, please say I may! Please, Captain!"

"Well, well! So you think you can act, do you? Come to think of it, you do look the part. The question is whether you know the——"

"Oh, I do! I do! I know the lines and actions and everything! I used to rehearse them in my room." Sally's heart was in her voice as she pleaded her cause, and it would have taken a harder-hearted man than kind old Captain Smedly to refuse her.

"Well, Sally," he said. "Suppose you just run over the lines of the scene in which the villain is going to foreclose unless you consent to marry him."

Then, without more ado, Sally plunged whole-heartedly into the tragic scene, and, putting forth her best efforts, she completely won the Captain to her side

"Umhum, that was very good, child, very good," he congratulated her. "If you can just do the rest that well, why, you'll make a big hit!"

"You—you mean that I may take the part? Honest? Oh, you dear, precious old Captain," cried Sally in delight. Then, "Only don't tell Mrs Smedly anything about it. Just tell her you have someone for the part, but don't tell her it's me, though, or else she won't let me have it. It's our secret, Captain, isn't it?"

"Why—yes, by jingo, it is! I'm Captain of this boat and I'll run it like I want to"

That afternoon as the Dixie Belle drew near to St. Louis, several of the negro roustabouts that were always hanging around the dock, caught sight of her, and, immediately recognizing her as a showboat, raced madly through the town, shouting at the tops of their voices, "Showboat's comin'! Showboat's comin'! All out to see the showboat!"

Soon almost the whole town had turned out to welcome the showboat. Storekeepers left their stores neighbors who had been chatting over the back varid tence boys and girls who had been playing—all rushed to be among the first to see the showboat dock.

The band of the Dixie Belle blared forth in a bedlam of sound. Finally, after having exhausted itself it subsided and Captain Smedly made his usual speech announcing the melodrama.

Mrs. Smedly was curious to know who the mysterious actress could be, but nobody knew; so her curiosity went unsatiated. She knew that once the Captain made up his mind about anything, it was useless to try to sway him



from it. Just before the performance, she went to look for Sally, and, not finding her in any of her favorite places, she began to get suspicious. When the curtain went up, her suspicions were confirmed, for there was Sally going through Mary Kollins's part. The meledrama was a huge success and although hers was not the leading rôle, Sally stole the play.

When the Dixie Belle was nearly emptied of the audience, a middle-aged man came up to Captain Smedly.

"Oh, Captain," he said. "I want to congratulate you on the splendid performance of your cast. I've seen that melodrama several times, but this beats em all. I especially liked the part played by that girl with the black hair."

"I guess you mean Sally. I thought she was good, too," warmly responded Captain Smedly.

"By the way, she isn't a regular, is she?" asked the stranger. "I saw your performance in New Orleans and I don't remember seeing her. What did you say her name was?"

"No. she isn't a regular. Her name is Sally Grant. One of the players got sick and Sally took her place."

Then, growing suspicious, he asked, "What do you want to know for? It seems to me it's none of your business."

"Now don't be offended. Captain." begged the stranger. "I was simply curious because she reminds me of someone I know who is now dead. How long will you stop here? Two more days? I want to do some investigating for her sake. Could you bring her to see me tomorrow morning at about ten o'clock. I may have something very important to tell her."

'Well-yes. I guess I can bring her if you think it's really important."

"I do," replied the stranger. "That's settled then. Tomorrow at ten. Good-bye."

"Wait a minute." called the Captain. "You've forgotten to give me your name and address."

"Oh, of course," laughed the man. "Here's my card." And with that he was gone.

When Captain Smedly read the name, he gave a cry of astonishment.

"Why, maybe that's—," he began, but got no farther; for in walked Mrs. Smedly, and, for the next hour, they quarreled because Sally had been allowed to play the part.

Next morning. Captain Smedly and Sally went to see the stranger, whose name was Thomas M. Blaine. They found him eagerly awaiting their arrival, and no sooner had they been seated than he began this story:

"About fourteen years ago, a letter was sent to me from my sister just before she died. In it, she requested me to take care of her little daughter so that she could die assured of the child's welfare. At the time I should have received the letter I was in Europe and it was not until my return, three months later, that I saw the letter. I went to the address given only to find my sister



was dead and that her daughter had gone. The landlady told me that the child had been taken by a Mr and Mrs Smedly but that was all the information she could give me. I have been searching for the child constantly ever since. My sister's name was Marjorie Blaine Grant and her daughter's name is Sally Grant."

"Well, I'll be jiggered!" ejaculated Captain Smedly. "Then you're Sally's

uncle? And to think we never even heard of you! Well, well!"

"He's my uncle?" asked Sally, who had listened wide-eyed to Mr. Blaine's story. "Are you really my uncle?"

"Here's the letter your mother sent me," he said, by way of answer.

"Oh, you don't know how glad I am! You couldn't guess how happy I am to have someone I can really and truly belong to!" cried Sally, joyfully. "And—and am I going with you now?"

"Yes, of course. That is, if Captain Smedly can find someone to take that

part. Do you think you can, Captain?"

"Why, I think I can," said Captain Smedly. "It's going to seem sort of

lonesome without Sally, but-well, I guess it's all for the best."

"Then it's settled, Sally," said Mr. Blaine. "And you must call me Uncle Tom now, you know."

"All right,-Uncle Tom."

## HERITAGE

By Myrtle Prophet, '33

BY MUTUAL consent the two bees stretched their lithe young bodies on the bank of the mill stream. Presumably by prearranged agreement, they lay there and discussed their plans for the fast-approaching summer In the shade of the cottonwoods, in the cool of the nearing twilight, little did these two friends know of their destinies. If they could but have seen the events of the two short weeks that lay before them. If only they had been prepared these fine, sagacious creatures

One was Robert Trenton, of a good old Southern family. He had wealth, lamily prestige and a pleasing personality. Young I tenton was exceedingly well liked. His father's estate comprised most of Belton County and with their retinue of slaves surpassing the number in most households, the Trentons were one of the most powerful families in the South; but even that could not help young Trenton. Power, political or personal, had no reception with the patriotism that was beside every lad.

The other, Jan Hughes, was the only son of the late Hamilton Hughes. For three years, this lad and his untiring mother had managed the small store which was the only thing that the light-hearted Hamilton had to leave for them upon his death. Together they groped through days of dejection, but now they were the victors of the crises. Theirs was a small, obscure family—quite unlike the family of Jan's closest friend. Their home was the rear of the grocery store: not a pretentious plantation

Two Hundred and Forty

These boys, these inseparable pals, so unlike, yet so close, were resting beside the clear, rippling water of the stream; now they were listening to the fulling call of a meadow lark; now they were journeying homeward.

Then, as the terrific ocean waves of the hurricane dash against a shore, so came the news of the bulletin to dash against the hearts of all in April, 1861.

The news was posted one evening by the postmaster on the small bulletin, until then only an informant of the village events and occasionally of news from Washington. There was little rest in the village, or in any other town or city, that night.

Robert raced to Jan with the news. Finding the house dark, he pounded on the rear door. For awhile there was no response, but then came Jan's sleepy inquiry, "Who is it?"

"It is I. Bob. Let me in, Jan."

Then, as Jan opened the door, Robert hurried in.

"War has been declared!"

Jan stood still, his eyes peering steadily into Robert's

"Jan, don't you understand? The North has declared war!"

The next day turmoil rocked the village. Women hurried about with supplies for the trucks, men enlisted at the post office, and children looked at each other with wonderment in their eyes.

Later, young Trenton emerged from the camp quarters in a private's uniform, very new and very becoming to the fineness of the youth. He sauntered down the street and hailed greetings to the other likewise-uniformed men He reached the small grocery store and entered it to find Mrs. Hughes in charge When she saw Robert, the tears that had been so near escaped.

Why, that's the matter?" he asked as he crossed the small store.

'It's Jan. He's leaving tomorrow."

Is it that you don't want your son to fight for the Confederacy?"

"The Confederacy, indeed! But why must they take my only boy? Why must they take any boy? Can't they find any other way of torturing? Oh, but you—you're a fine patriot, aren't you? It's going to be hard for you, just being a general. You and your fine uncles and grandfathers! You and all your wealth——"

"Mother!--I'm sorry, Bob. You'd better leave. She's terribly upset." Jan stood in the doorway, a never-to-be-forgotten image of valor

Two youths—and now they were preparing to leave their homes for—but that is unknown

They left, side by side. As the troops marched through the village, banners were unfurled, cries of encouragement and parting were audible, and the last words of wives and mothers were heard. Then as they journeyed northward, the cries became faint and indistinct.

The months passed slowly and faded into years. Bits of the troops returned,



some on leave, others to stay. Occasional letters came into the small post office where eager hearts awaited news from the front

There was nothing heard of Jan and Robert, nothing except a wild rumor that they had been captured and carried into the North. Then it was said that they had escaped—together—but there it ended.

It was true that they had been taken, it was also true that they had escaped. Through an unplanned movement on the part of an ancient guard, the two boys had successfully eluded their captors and had fled into the unfamiliar territory south of St. Louis. For an entire day they slowly crept southward and believed themselves to be nearing a Confederate encampment, but by an ill-fated step Robert had badly bruised his leg. Jan, taking upon himself numerous medical responsibilities, attempted to relieve Robert. Finally the boys, both exhausted and weary, fell into a light slumber beneath thickly wooded bushes. When they awoke it was long past sunset, but a full moon threw its brilliance upon them, and they were able to see

Then Jan asked, "How's the leg, Bob?"

"It doesn't seem to hurt. Let's start."

He raised himself with Jan's help, attempted a step, but fell. With great effort, Jan lifted the prostrate figure and slowly trudged away. After what seemed to him an endless eternity of time, he stopped suddenly. He had heard heavy footsteps and the sounds seemed to be approaching him. Jan's very heart seemed to cease beating as the huge figure of an officer loomed before him. One thought dashed through his mind, that of recapture, and recapture would mean death

The ray from the officer's lantern fell upon the boy with the helpless figure in his arms

"Where are you heading for, buddy?" His voice seemed to echo through the entire forest. As he came closer, Jan suddenly distinguished the uniform as one of the Southern cause

It was April again. There was a shallow, rippling stream near the barracks quarters and as Bob gazed out he remembered the mill stream, the enlistment, and the departure

Then he turned his eyes toward the headquarters where several troops were preparing to leave. Before them stood a young figure in major's uniform. A finer specimen of humanity could not be found in either of the armies

Just before departing, Jan led his troop before Bob's window and saluted him

Bob watched them until they turned the bend, beyond which the two had been found one short week ago. He suddenly seemed to realize that Jan was leaving him.

"Jan. wait-I'm coming!"

Two Hundred and Forty-two



## GIRLS WILL BE GIRLS

By Mary Frances Finder, '39

NE bright sunny day last May mother suddenly decided to begin her spring house cleaning. I hadn't the least bit of a desire for house cleaning: but I might as well have had, for of course I was promptly put to work.

How so many things can accumulate in places where they do not belong. I can't imagine! I'm sure I carried enough up to the attic to fill at least one toom, if not to start house keeping. In fact, we began to run out of boxes and trunks to store the things in, and at last mother had to tell me to pack some in grandmother's trunk.

Grandmother—dear old soul! She was long since deceased, but still fondly cherished in the hearts of those who had known her

As I raised the lid of the trunk and one by one lifted out the many garments and keepsakes that I had not seen for so long, my mind wandered back in memory over many little instances when Grandma's consoling words and soothing hand had been such a help.

I soon got down to work, however, and had almost enough room for the articles I had brought up when I came upon a little black, leather-bound book I had never seen before.

Just inside the cover I found an old fashioned daguerrotype of a beautiful young girl of about eighteen and a handsome young man in his middle twenties. The girl was Grandma: of course I had seen many pictures of her taken when she was young: but who the young man with his arm so possessively around her waist was, I could not imagine. Grandfather had never looked like that, I knew. Filled with anticipation and curiosity, I turned a few pages of the book and soon found it to be a journal of Grandmother's.

This is what I read.

"June 2, 1865.

"Dear Journal.

"Today was my birthday! and it's been as exciting as I could ever have wished! Mother has given me the old lace-over-blue-taffeta gown I wanted and I can hardly wait until tomorrow night, for of course I shall wear it to Matilda's ball! Mother has promised to let me do my hair up, too, just this once.

"Otis gave me a bracelet, a huge turquois stone surrounded by pearls and set in twisted gold. It is positively precious. Oh I received other gifts, too, from friends, but I'll not tell you about them now for I'm so happy I can hardly write. Besides, I think I'd better tell you what this is all about, little journal, for I imagine you're rather surprised, this is all so sudden and new!

"Here's the whole thing in a few words: I've promised myself to keep-to



try to keep a journal, at least until I'm married; and then when I'm old. I'll read it and shake my head over such a frivolous and wasted youth!

"So here I am, writing for the first time and, though I don't mean to be light-headed and frivolous, I'm afraid this sounds as if I am."

"June 7.

"Dearest Journal.

"I've so much to tell you I can hardly write fast enough. I've met the most charming young man! He's all of them rolled into one if you know what I mean!

"It all happened at the ball which will be the best of the season, I think I wore my new blue dress and Mother did my hair up for me. I thought I had never seen myself look nicer and could hardly wait for Otis to come. (Oh yes, he took me to the party.) When he did come, however, instead of his face lighting up with admiration and joy as I had expected it to do, it registered only surprise and displeasure.

"'Your dress is lovely.' he said, 'You couldn't have picked a more becoming color. You'd be perfect tonight if you only had your curls!"

"How any one could prefer my curls to the latest style of hair dress I couldn't imagine, but Otis did, and I became quite out of sorts with him.

"I felt better after I arrived, though, for every one pronounced me perfectly charming and said my hair was quite becoming in the fashion. Then I met him! His name is Charlie Dicks and he is Matilda's cousin. He seemed to be quite as fascinated with me as I was with him and paid me a good deal of attention. Of course he is several years older than I am, but he took me for quite a young lady with my hair fixed so!

"When he asked me if he might take me home, I consented, without the least idea of what I was going to tell Otis. When the time came, however, I simply told him that Mr. Dicks was to escort me home. He looked at me in hurt silence for a moment and started to object, but I simply turned and walked away without another word. If he didn't like me as I was, I had found someone else who did and wouldn't trouble him with my company. I learned later that he took little Lucille West home.

'I haven't seen him since and really feel quite badly about it. It's the first quarrel we ever had. However, he shouldn't be so disagreeable, and, besides. Mr. Dicks has been supplying me with plenty of attention. He has been over twice since I met him and I've introduced him to mother. But she doesn't like him as well as she likes Otis and has tried to find out what has come between us. As yet I have not told her about it."

"June 16.

"My Dearest Journal.

"I've just had the worst quarrel with Mother! It's dreadful to quarrel with one's mother, but I do think she could have consented, for I only wanted her to let me wear my hair up all the time. Alethea Mables has been wearing



hers up for ever so long! But she agrees with Otis; she says that curls are much more becoming for me at my age.

"Charlie, for I call him that now, has taken me to the last few parties I have attended and has monopolized me in a most pleasing manner. We do seem to enjoy each other's company very much. He is so polite and much more entertaining than Otis. All the girls more or less envy me, and Alethea Mables is extremely jealous. However, Charlie says he thinks I have more personality than all the other girls put together and am by far the sweetest. Of course I know this is mere flattery but still

"July 1.

"My dear little Journal,

"I have not seen Otis since last month at the ball. He left not long afterwards (or so I hear from Lucille) on a six weeks' business trip to Boston. He never mentioned the fact to me and yet Lucille knew all about it. Oh. well. We can never be more than the coolest of friends now, anyway.

"I have told Mother all about our quarrel and she says she is surprised that I should treat anyone so rudely. She and Dad both think a great deal of Otis and they think I was extremely foolish

"Charlie and I had our picture unexpectedly snapped at a picnic last week in a rather affectionate pose. I think I shall keep it always, as we have grown to like each other so well."

Here I turned back to look at the picture and opened the book again to:

"August 20.

"Dear Journal,

"I felt desperately lonely and blue yesterday afternoon and as I stood by the window, I thought: 'I do wish I could see Otis!' I never dreamed his absence could make such a difference. I didn't miss him much at first, but now that Charlie and I have broken up (and to think that I ever preferred him to Otis) I do so want to see him!

"No sooner had these thoughts passed through my mind than I heard a step behind me and a husky voice cried, 'Alma!' I turned and found myself in Otis's arms!"

I stopped here. I knew what the ending was, for Otis had been my grandfather. But that journal certainly gave me the surprise of my life! Could that Alma have been the grandmother who so objected to make up, to staying out late, and to the modern generation in general? Had the same grandma who had so often told stories of her obedient youth written what I had just read?

Suddenly I was startled from my reverie by Mother's "Shirley, what's keeping you up there so long? Come down at once, I need you!"

Oh, well! Grandmother was young then, I thought as I went tripping down the stairs in answer to Mother's call, "And after all, girls will be girls!"



## **EXALTATION**

By Florence Anghilanti, '33

If I were a star, from me
Your exalted beauty, unfurled.
Should reflect the silence of light flaming
In the sky of another world

But from me there can only be.
Though the cry in my soul is strong
The holy silence of light replaced
With the beauty of song.

But still I must sing your praise

That your beauty come not too late

To the dark shore of other souls.

In the listening night where they wait

## ALYCIA

Bu Larry Weir, '34

I stole from the blue of the heavens
The dust from off the stars
Strew'd it on a gown of silver
Streak'd with moonlit bars
I brought it before Alycia:
"See what my love has wrought
But she was facing the moonlight
And missed the gift I brought.

I wove the threads of the sunset—
Fine threads of flame and gold—
Into a scarf of beauty
Wild beauty, uncontroll'd
I brought it before Alycia:
"See what my love has made."
But hers was the glory of sunset
And mine the dark of shade

I spun from the dreams of dreamers
And jewels from idol's eyes
Two fragile chrysolite slippers
So she could rove the skies
I brought them to Alycia:
"My love has made this pair."
But she was treading starry spheres
Beyond my wildest prayer

I found the lyre of Orpheus,
I stole the pipes of Pan.
Heard the melody of the Ages,
And wrote the Song of Man
I played it before Alycia.
"My love has made this, Dear."
But she was teaching the mocking bird;
So of course she didn't hear

Inspired. I wrote a tender lay.

Lovely, lilting, and sweet

I brought it before Alycia:

"This is my love, complete."

But she was singing a sweeter lay

With a rarer, truer art.

Hers was the song of life and spring

Mine, the song of my heart.



## A TALE OF A VETERAN

Based on a true incident the fire of 49)

By Blanch Engler, '35

I WAS a cod pleak winter evening. The wind was bewing the snow into great drifts, making the outside world look like a village of great castles with high walls and turrets of glistening white.

Inside the fire house of Engine Company No. 16, the men were all grouped around the joker stand or hovering over the two steam radiators that stood near it. Each wore a disgusted look upon his face. Everything was silent except for the ticking of the clock and the occasional rattle of the paper as a man turned its pages. A young fireman moved in his chair, shook the ashes from his pipe, and broke the heavy silence by drowsilv saying, "Well, how'd you like to go out on a night like this?" Here was room for conversation in which the bored firemen could express their feelings

"Yeh," replied another, "This is just the kind of weather a fellow would be expected to go out in and like it just because he's a fireman. You're expected to go to a fire, stand on a blazing roof, and risk your life. What for? Mostly for the enjoyment of the people. If you make a blunder and get killed doing it, it's heroic; if you happen to come out alive, you get sent to the office and docked for a month's pay."

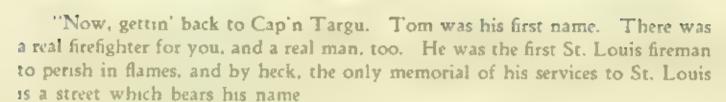
In this manner each of the men made his comment upon the life of firefighting. They were so engrossed in conversation that none of them seemed to notice the entrance of an old man who stood a little distance away from them, in order to listen to their conversation.

All attention was instantly given to the old man when he said in a deep, mellow voice, "Aren't you boys kinda downin' things a little too much?"

To this, John, the ladderman, replied, "Ha, listen to Foxy Grandpa! Maybe he could tell us something about this."

"That I can, son," he replied. "I've watched the development of the fire department high onto one hundred years. Perhaps you never heard of the great fire in 1849, which was the closest call St. Louis ever had to complete destruction? That was a terrible thing for the city, and, to top it all off, the fire was followed by the cholera plague, and you can bet it was no fun!

"Guess you never heard of Cap'n Targu, either, did you? You young scalawags don't know what real hardships is. You stand here and make all kinds of complaints against your fire house. If the firefighters of fifty years ago had had all the new tandangled things you young tellers have to make your work easier, you could bet that every man in town would've turned to firefighting.



"Tom, or Cap'n Targu, to you, had been in the thick of the fire for many hours, and he was the one who had gone into three of the six buildings which were sent skyward by the gunpowder to check the flames.

It was in his last stand, the stand that saved the city, that he lost his life I was watching the flames from the front of the Market House. All the efforts those fir f. biers didn't seem to help a mite in savin the city from complete destruction.

"While I was watchin', I saw Cap'n Targu, all sooty and dirty, haggard from his hard fight, run past me with a keg of gunpowder on his shoulder. Where you goin', Cap'n?' I asked. Scarcely pausing, he answered, 'We're going to blow up Phillips's store,' and with that he went on. That was the last I ever saw of poor old Tom

"Some men rushed ahead of Cap'n Targu and battered in the door of the music store. Then Cap'n Targu entered. Almost immediately there was a terrible report and betere I could retreat I saw somethin comin at me through the air. With a sickening thud it landed at my feet. I looked down and saw a bleeding leg of the Cap'n which had been severed just at the thigh.

"The explosion which leveled the building and which swept out the Cap'n's to display the whole body and days afterwards his comrades reverently gathered his shattered form and buried it. His head was found on the roof of a building a block away. The place where he lost his life was the vanishing point of the fire. And you men holler when you have to help in a little, old fire hereabouts. Why, a good firefighter would get a real kick out of some of the little fires you get all hot and bothered over."

With this the old man stared vacantly into space, and a smile spread over his face, as though he were looking at something that pleased him.

There was a deep silence among the men until one lightly coughed and excused himself saving. Well boys guess I d petter be getting on to bed. One by one the men followed until only John, the ladderman, remained with the old man. "Thanks, grandpa," he said, "You know I think it would be a good idea if you'd drop in ever so often and tell us some of the stories of firemen in your day. It would probably do us some good."

# GRAN'PAPPY'S STORY

By Estelle Schiller, '35

boy, coming out of the doorway of a broken-down shack and approaching an old negro gentleman, who was sitting on a crude wooden bench smoking his pipe.

"Certainly, Sonny," said he, "an' whichin' does yo' all want?"

Two Hundred and Forty-eight



"De one about you, Gran pappy, when you was a little boy."

"Well," began the old gentleman, "ah always lived wid my mammy an' pappy in a little log house. We was owned by a kin' man, Mr. Johnston, who lived in a big white house farther up. My mammy, she cooked in de kitchen fuh Mr. Johnston, an' my pappy, he worked in de fiel'. Mammy always use to let me come in de kitchen whenebah dere was a party. Ah use to carry de food, an' my, what food, Sonny! Dere was baked chicken, an' meat, an' salads, an' an'——"

"An what, Gran'pappy?"

"An' little nigger boys all roasted up, browner den ebah."

"Gran'pappy, yo' all is funnin'!"

"Well," continued the old gentleman, chuckling, "ah could see de pretty ladies, all dressed up wid pretty dresses an' wid ribbons, an' flowers all obah dem, an' dere hair wid curls, an' de gentlemen, wid tight trousers and beeg white collabs an' black coats an'——"

"But Gran'pappy, didn't dey do nothin' but eat?"

"Why, yes, Sonny, after dey finish eatin' dey would go into de parlor and dance, an' oh, was dat pretty, Sonny! De gentlemen would hold de ladies an' dey would keep time wid de fiddle."

"Mr. Johnston, he always gib parties like dis, but de war, he come along an stopped it all, Sonny. Dat was pitiful. De gentlemen, dey all go to fight, an de ladies dey stay at home wid us folks."

"My mammy, she say to me one day, 'Willie, yo' all knows what's happen?' I answers to her, 'What, Mammy?' She sez to me, 'Willie, de war's obah! it's obah, Willie! We's free, we's free, Willie boy!' She began crying an' laughin' an' huggin' me, Sonny. My sweet mammy, she done dat, Sonny."

"For why, Gran'pappy?"

"For why? Why bless you little heart, because she was happy. We didn't need to work no mo widdout pay, an' de white folks could no more beat us."

"Gran pappy, you is crying."

"Next day, Mammy sez we goin' to leave. She take me in her arms an' Pappy, he was carryin' our clothes an' we start out. Everywhere we go we see niggers wid bundles walking on de road. Pappy, he come to a house an' ask for work but no one want him. Many weeks like dis, too. Mammy got sick, an' one night while we all was sleepin' on a pile of hay, she-she-went to Heaben. Later, Pappy, he go to join her an ah knows dey's happy up dere in Heaben. Ah comes to St. Louis, Sonny, and stayed an' worked, boy, an'—'Sonny!' said the old man, turning around and seeing his grandson asleep on the bench "Sleep, chile, an may you neber see days like yo' old Gran'pappy did." He rose and carried the sleeping child into the shack and then came out. He continued smoking his pipe and thinking of the days gone by.

## LOOKING BACKWARD

By Marcus Brinkerhoff, '33

THIS banquet is to be noticeably different from the usual tess for athletic gods. It is an affair of the imagination. We are merely spectators at a reunion of the various outstanding teams of Central High School. While the banquet runs the carefully prepared course of all good feasts. I shall endeavor to bring into the spotlight of your memory just a few athletics of Central High School's teams. Time does not permit us to make mention of all those shining heroes who are here having a jolly time. We must move on. past those earlier warriors to that exciting section underneath that huge "RED AND BLACK" banner. You ask who that quiet gentleman is, the center of that enthusiastic group? Why, that's "Mike" Walker, the coach who, during the years 1924 to 1927, reared twelve championship teams for Central. Listen! He's asking some of his men to make a bow. See! There's Eddie Randall, and, after him, Bill Schaumberg. "Dog" Krause, Stratford Morton, "Piggy" Lamb, Eddie Klein, George Haynes, Ben Grav, John Calhoun, Fred Bock, "T" Davis, Sid Mastre, Bill Berry, Joe Rowan, Syl Marsteller, J. McElvee. Homer Houston, Bill Yager, Maffitt Minnegerode, Ray Kutterer, Sam Floun, Lee George, Will Bremser, John Mathews, Louis Kittlaus, Jr., Bud Harnett, Sol Goldberg, George Cameron, Dave Cristal, Red Hosler, H McIntosh, Vernon Tietjen, and Sigoloff

During his extensive sojourn at Central Mr. Walker turned out nine championship baseball teams. Some of the fly-chasers were Earl Smith, Art Boder, Earl Morgen, Dick Kelly, Charley Reber, Jimmy Lincoln, Vest Davis, Charley Perry, Charley Depew, Eddie Klein, Glen Boker, John and Joe Rowan, C. Idler, Tom Barclay, S. Schueb, E. Paggott, Ray Cox, Jack Bradley, Ernest Menestrina, "Doc" Reach Wallace Hardaway, Clarence Crosley, and Syl McIntosh

Did you hear that uproarious laugh? That's "Hippo" Walsh, and see! There are others with him that we know: Julius Jouret, Frank Kessler, "Bud" Yourtee, Bill Mitchell, Jim Prosser, Bob Holley, Bill Ens, Ed McCarthy, Jimmy Wolff, "Mel" Oppliger, Vasilios Lambros, Isadore Glazier, "Ham" Powers, Junior Sneed, Morris Garden, Herb Morros, Baggy Marik, Max Tonsi, Clem Wright, Carl Newsom, Ralph Dorsey, and Henry Krey.

And now pick up your place card. That's it. Turn it over. All the coaches are listed here.

#### COACHES

	( V ) 1 1 ( I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I							
FOOTBALL		TRACK						
1904-1927 Mi	Walker 1904-	1909 . ()						
	. Friedli 1910		Mr Kittlaus, Sr					
1929 Mi	Conant 1914-		Vir. Siler					
1930-1932 Mi	Bailey 1919-		Mr. Marrioti					
BASEBALL	1928		Mr Neumann					
1904-1927 Ms	Walker 1929-		Mr. Conant					
	175500000000000000000000000000000000000		vir. Daucy					
1932 1933 Mi	Bradburn 1932	A	Mr Kittlaus Jr					
BASKETBALL	1937		Aff Girtiana 61					
1904-1914 Mr	Mahood	TENNIS	U. Calmall					
1915 Me	. Cullen 1902-							
	Mathews 1916-	1922						
	1031	1927 7						
	r tiphen 1939		Mr Piliboss					
	reppy (n.10	1933						
	r William	GOLF						
1928 1932 . Mi	Friedli Bradburn 1932		Mr Vertrees					
1933 Mi		**	*46 * 6111165					
SWIMMING								
1933	I.	dr Neumann						





## GIRLS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

By Vivian McCaffrey, '33

#### HOCKEY

ROUND, sticks, ground, sticks. ground stiks by. It's leanette Edwards and Mary Lindley bullying off. The ball goes to Jane Butler, back to Mary Lindley. Back and forth, they take it down the field. Oh, Jeanette Edwards takes it right away from them, but they have it back now. They are in the circle. Mary Lindley tries for a goal it's blocked-another try and it's good. The score is now 3-2. But there's the whistle, and the game and the tournament go to the well-deserving seniors under the guidance of their captain, Ruth Peterson. There were several seasoned players mostly among the seniors, although the sevens also had several.

Three exciting games were played, all of which showed that the style of the seniors was just a little the better.

#### **SWIMMING**

To close our day of sports, suppose we hop down to the pool and see the feminine celebrities of Central in person. The "Y pool seems to be a heaven wherein all the stars of Central swim. Some of the most brilliant of these satellites of Central are Elizabeth Hudson and Tillie Balch. I'm sorry we can't have them say a few words. but we'll just have to be contented with watching them swim. At the other end of the pool we see the celebrated Charlotte Volk demonstrating a jack knife, while Dot Katzung looks on. And speaking of dives, here is a contrast, Jane Butler doing her graceful swan dive, while Eva Muse does that cute little dive which has no name, and which no one but Eva can do. But what has happened to Mildred Tread way? She was here just a moment ago. Here she is. Swimming under water again. According to Mildred, she looks better under water.

There are numbers of other mermaids down here, but that is all we have time to watch today. However, on the way home. I keep wondering if some of the boys wouldn't be surprised to know that they once taught some of the best swimmers of the school to swim.

#### BASEBALL

Strike three! You're out! And that simply means that the new seniors, headed by Maude Price, bowed humbly down to the all-powerful senior girls on Estelle Kuhnert's team. However, the battle was hard-fought and interesting for both teams. The batteries for the seniors were Estelle Kuhnert, pitch. Anna Gleicher, catch: for the sevens. Anna Kunz, pitch, and Maude Price, catch. The seniors finally ended the tournament as upper class winners. The other class winners were June McClinchy's fives, and Leona Abramovitz's sixes.

#### **GOLF**

Another popular sport at Central is golf. Because of the amount of walking involved, few sports give such really healthful exercise. The leading golfers last term were Anita Winters, with a score of seventy. Bernice Reppell, whose score was seventy-three, and Helen Domash, with a seventy-five.



#### **TENNIS**

This year tennis drew out sixty-four girls, each eager to be pronounced racket queen of Central. The finals found these sixty-four narrowed down to Josephine Tamalis, a four, who ranks among the best girl players in the city, and Ruth Hofmann, an eight. The final match went to Josephine by the score of 6-0, 6-0.

The doubles tournament is now played in the spring instead of in the fall as it formerly was.

It is interesting to note that the G. A. A. started out as a tennis club, and that after nearly thirty-five years, tennis is still a favorite sport with the fair sex at Central.

This sport is one of the few outside activities open to every girl of the school, regardless of listing

#### CAPTAIN BALL

The captain ball tournament came to a thrilling conclusion as Helen Dierberger's team of seniors defeated Julia Bolanivich's team of fives by the score of 26-9

#### ATHLETIC AWARDS

And now that we have had a general account of the sports, we must reward the senior contestants for their excellent work

Perhaps the highest honor a girl can get is the Missouri State letter. The requirements are 1000 points, to be earned in health, scholarship, posture, sportsmanship, athletics, gymnastics, service and leadership. Those who received the award in January were as follows:

- 1. Tillie Balch
- 2 Helen Domash
- 3. Jeanette Edwards
- 4. Edith Eynck
- 5. Ruth Hofmann
- 6. Gladys Holley
- ". Elizabeth Hudson

- 8. Mollie Kram
- 9. Florence Lewin
- 10. Alma Reitz
- 11. Bernice Reppell
- 12 Marie Uebelhack

Another award is the red "H" which requires 1200 points based on good character and excellence in all physical activities, and is awarded at the end of the high-school career. The recipients were the following:

- 1. Tillie Balch
- 2. Sara Coombs
- Helen Domash
- +. Jeanette Edwards
- 5 Gladys Holley
- Edith Eynck
- ". Elizabeth Hudson
- 3. Florence Lewin
- · Ruth Peterson
- 10. Alma Reitz
- 11. Bernice Reppell
- 12. Mignon Sivcovich
- 13. Grace Uber
- 14. Marie Uebelhack

Twelve of these girls also received the silver loving cup which requires 1400 points of the same nature as the school letter. Those who received the loving cups and the number of points they earned follow:

1.	Elizabeth Hudson		2240
2.	Tillie Balch		. 2050
3.	Jeanette Edwards		1885
4.	Helen Domash		. 1880
5.	Bernice Reppell		1720
6.	Edith Eynck		1695
7.	Sara Coombes .	+	1640
8.	Gladys Holley		1550
9,	Grace Uber .	,	1505
10.	Alma Reitz		1500
11.	Florence Lewin .		1440
12.	Marie Uebelback .		1430

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FOOTBALL. '32 By Wayne Brinkerhoff, '35

This contral criesters placed a rather drab and unvictorious football season, suffering seven defeats and one tie game. About seventy players responded when the first football meeting was called early in September, and among them were only two letter men and a few numeral men. Coaches Bailey, Kittlaus, and Markland began immediately drilling and coaching the many new aspirants.

After three weeks of steady training, the team was ready for the first practice tussle. The game was with St. Charles, and the heavier and more experienced county team pushed over three touchdowns and won the game 18-0

A week later the team went across the river into Illinois to play the speedy Alton High squad. Alton proved to be too elustive, and the game was lost, but Alex Efthim brightened the defeat by scoring a last-minute touchdown and making the

score 20 6.

The defeat was only one of the many misfortunes of that evening, on the stretch of desolate highway between the two Lewis and Clark bridges. The left front tire blew out and no spare tire or tools could be found. The team was helpless while Mr. Bailey went on to Alton to get help Finally enough of the team were carried to Alton to get the game under way and the remainder had to walk about half way there. A relief bus was sent out and no further mishap occurred, although this game will be long remembered by the players on the team

The last pre-league game was played at the Public Schools Stadium against Christian Brothers College. The Brothers found enough gaps in our line to score six touchdowns. The final score was 32-0

The initial league tilt was played against Soldan at the Stadium on October 22. One

of the most spectacular plays of the season was executed when Alex Efthim threw a long forward pass to George Straith, who ran seventy-six yards for a touchdown. Soldan won the game, although it was hard fought during all four quarters.

The second league game was played at the Stadium on October 29. Central lost to Beaumont 13-0 after four periods of

unexciting play.

Although Central lost to Cleveland in the third game by the crushing score of 52-0, the squad was morally cheered by the fact that almost every member of the regular squad wore a new helmet, a new jersey, and several even had new shoes.

Central was utterly routed by Roosevelt on November 12 by the score of 70-0. Roosevelt started the game by scoring in the first four plays and then continued

scoring until the gun stopped it.

Central fought McKinley to a scoreless tie in the final league game played at the Stadium on November 18 and, incidentally, tied McKinley for the unwelcome

"cellar honors." The snowball battles among the brave spectators in the stands proved to be more exciting than the contest on the ice-covered field.

Joe Baldwin, Edd Buckner, Art Brosius. Tom Cigno, Lawrence Decker, Ralph Dorsey, Alex Efthim, Harry Fine, Ed Hainstock, Pete Kraus, Henry Ludwig, Frank Mertz. Frank Sieminski, Pete Souris. George Straith, Max Tonsi, Wesly Wallace, and Ed Wilson were awarded the football H.

Other members of the team receiving numerals were Richard Knickel, Nick Kourtesis, Jack Pannier, Grover Silman.

#### SUMMARY OF THE GAMES

Sept. 23—Central 0 vs. St. Charles 18

Sept. 30—Central 6 vs. Alton 20.

Oct. 7—Central 0 vs. C. B. C. 32.

Oct. 22-Central 8 vs. Soldan 19.

Oct. 29-Central 0 vs. Beaumont 13.

Nov. 4—Central 0 vs. Cleveland 52.

Nov. 12—Central 0 vs. Roosevelt 70

Nov. 18—Central 0 vs. McKinley 0.

## TRACK

By Raymond Robinson, '35

7111 Central tracksters of 122 did as follows: not prove to be the victorious conquerors of whose success we were so much in hope.

A squad of approximately eighty boys reported to Coach Miller at the opening of the season and most of them remained with the team until the season's close. Our coaching staff, consisting of Mr. Miller. Mr. Kittlaus Jr., and Mr. Markland, were very earnest in their efforts to develop a ream

Central won only two meets, those being with Principia and McKinley. The Central-Principia meet was a dual (juniorsenior) meet which Central won by the score of 62 to 60. The other victory was scored by the juniors, against McKinley. the score being 54 to 41

#### JUNIORS

April 12—Central 36 Soldan 50 Beaum'nt 64 1/2 April 22—Central 56 1/2

McKinley 41 May 2—Central 54 May 7—Central 39 C. B. C. 56

SENIORS

April 13—Central 43 Soldan 65

April 21—Central 38½ Beaumont 87 3/2

MIRELS

Beaumont 42 April 20—Central 29

McKinley 41 1/2 May 2 —Central 18½

May 4—Central 26 Soldan 33

# DUAL MEETS

(Junior Senior)

April 9—Central 62 Principia 60

May 7-Central 40 1/2 C. B. C. 81 3/2

May 9—Central 53 Wellston 69

In the Interscholastic Track and Field A summary of the meets and scores is Meet, Central placed sixth with fourteen and one-half points. Roosevelt was the winner in each division, gathering a total of one hundred and forty-nine points. The juniors proved their supremacy by scoring twelve and one-half points for Central. Harry Fine won the junior 50-yard dash, running it in .05:6 seconds, which ties the mark made by Kelly Heitz, of Roosevelt, in 1927. The other points scored by the junior division were as follows: five by Al Weiss, who took a first place in the 120-yard low hurdles: two by Alex Sher, who placed third in the broad jump; and one-half by Al Kuberski, who tied for fourth in the high jump.

Paul Knirr was the only midgest to place, taking a third in the shot-put.

The seniors failed to place.

Members of the team who scored a total of ten or more points in all the meets are as follows:

#### **SENIORS**

- I Josef Nixon—38
- 2 Carl Newson-31 1/2
- 3 Edd Buckner-28
- 4. Ira Smith-211/3
- Kenneth Weiss-17
- 6 Rudy Aye-1213
- George Pierce-1213
- 8. Nathan Yakovitz-11 14
- 9. George Jackson-11
- 11. Marcus Brinkerhoff—1034
  JUNIORS
- 1. Harry Fine-51 1/2
- 2 Albert Weiss---39 %
- 3. Morris Mosescu—2414
- 4 Art Fcoff—20
- 5. Harry Bock-16
- 6. Alex Sher-12
- Alex Efthim-11
- 8. Morris Garden—10 MIDGETS
- 1. Paul Knier
- 2. Cecil Sumpter

# SWIMMING TEAM By Thomas Weir, '34

AFTER a suspension of a few years Central's swimming team has been reorganized. The St. Louis Public High School League has established swimming as a major sport on a par with football, basketball, and track. Mr. Neumann, who has been the instructor of swimming with the American Red Cross, in the Citizens Military Training Camp, and at the Cleveland High School, was appointed coach of our swimmers.

The present team started training at the Tower Grove pool in the Spring of 1932, but at the start of the September term, the swimming practice was changed to the Northside Y. M. C. A. pool. Carl Newsom was appointed manager of the team and was replaced by William Wilson when the former graduated. In January Thomas Weir was appointed captain.

Our team scheduled nine dual meets, two each with McKinley, Beaumont, and Roosevelt, and a single encounter with Soldan, St. Louis University and the Northside Y. M. C. A.

The first meet with McKinley was perhaps the most exciting. The lead changed hands several times, McKinley finally winning with a score of 41 to 33. Central lost the meets with our opponents in the Public School League, but showed much improvement as the season progressed. In our return engagement with Beaumont we were nosed out 40 to 35, while Roosevelt managed to defeat us 44 to 31. The biggest thrill came at the close of the season when we defeated the Northside Y. M. C. A. Juniors 39 to 36

The interscholastic meet of the Public High School League was held at Washington University on March 25. Central placed fifth in this meet on account of the excellent diving of Joe Piotrowski, who established himself as the champion fancy diver of the high schools with the score of 59.40.



FRACK TEAM (above)

SWIMMING TEAM (below)

## SWIMMING RESULTS

McKinley 41, Central 33. Beaumont 56, Central 19. Roosevelt 47, Central 28. Soldan 59, Central 16. St. Louis University 54, Central 21 McKinley 53, Central 22 Beaumont 40, Central 35 Roosevelt 44, Central 31.

Northside Y. 36, Central 39



## VARSITY BASKETBALL

By Frunk Knopf, '33

reas n Mr I radburn was made head coach of basketball. Mr. Friedli, who had been coaching basketball for five years, had been made the manager of the Public High School League and consequently did not have sufficient time to coach the team

The teams practiced several days each week at Bethany Hall instead of in the "crackerbox" they had had to practice in all these years. The size of the school gymnasium has been a serious handicap. The League games were played in the afternoon at Beaumont, Cleveland, and Roosevelt high schools instead of at night at St. Louis University Gymnasium.

After a few weeks of practice, Central started the season by playing two non-league games against McBride and Well ston, winning both games by scores of

20-19 and 39-22, respectively. The Mc-Bride game was won in the last second of play, while in the Wellston game Central was in the lead from the start to the finish

The opening league game was played with Soldan on December 16, and the Centralites found themselves on the short end of the score, 24-14. The boys had no better luck in the game with Beaumont, the defending League Champions, losing by a score of 31-16.

But in the non league game with Normandy, Central was victorious and walked off with a victory to the tune of 28-14. Dorsey, as a forward, and Hug, as a guard, did the heavy scoring in this game

This started the ball rolling, and, in the next game with McKinley, Central defeated them. This was McKinley's first year in the basketball League and Central "took them to town" and won by the score of 24-14. In The Cleveland contest the game had to go into an extra period, but Central came out on top and won by the score of 25-21.

Roosevelt, the next opponent, had Wellhausen, an all-Star Center, on their team He was 6 feet 6 inches tall. Wellhausen was one of the reasons why Central, with but 20 seconds to play, lost by a score of 26-25 after a hard fought battle.

It seemed as if the county high schools could not withstand the attacks that Central made; for in the next two games with Ferguson and Webster, Central won both games by the scores of 36-17 and 20-11 respectively. These two games were played between the first and second rounds of play. In all of the five non-league games played. Central came through without a single defeat

At the end of the first round of play, three players had to leave the Central roster: Garden, Pfannebecker, and Schnur man. These three players were replaced by Douglass, Duncan, and Racowsky.

In the first game of the second round, we drew Beaumont, who up to this time, had five victories and no defeats, and, after this game, had six victories and no defeats. The final score was 27-19 in favor of Beaumont.

McKinley fell a victim to Central's onslaught in the next game by a score of 36 13. Dorsey and Krey starred for Central.

In the next two games Central broke even, losing to Soldan in the first game by a score of 31-20 while the following week we beat Cleveland by a score of 30-21 Serb and Krey were the high-point men.

On February 21, there was something unusual going on in Bethany Hall on Natural Bridge and Clay Avenues. It was a game between the Varsity and the Faculty teams. The Faculty team was composed of Messrs. Batley, Bradburn. Detering, Friedli, Kittlaus, Jr., Markland, Miller, Neumann, and Spross. Evidently

the Faculty team did not want to spoil the record that the Varsity had, which consisted of no defeat in non-league contests. The final score was 39-14, in favor of the Varsity.

Central met Roosevelt in the last game of the League season, which resulted in a scoring spree, Roosevelt winning 41 to 36

Henry Krey was the Red and Black's luminary, who, because of his excellent playing, had been chosen guard on the mythical City All-Star Basketball team. Krey was also the season's high-point man for Central, with 47 field goals and 14 free throws, and ranked seventh among the high scorers in the League. Serb was second, with 33 field goals and 14 free throws, and Dorsey was a close third, with 29 field goals and 20 free throws.

Ralph Dorsey, Allan Hug, Al Schnurman, and Elmer Serb were regulars who played a vital part in winning basketball games for Central. Other reliable members of the squad were Otto Pfannebecker, Morris Garden, Richard Douglass, Bernard Duncan, Ben Racowsky, Morris Mosescu, and Harold Wright. Henry Huettner served as the efficient manager of the team

Immediately following the close of the League season, Central prepared for the St Louis District Tournament.

In the first game Central drew University City, played very good ball and "chalked up a victory." It was a nip-and-tuck game all the way. Starting the fourth period, Central went ahead by five points, and was tied by the countyites, 23 to 23, before Hug and Krey sank successive field goals for Central's victory. The final score was 27-23.

The next game with Webster proved to be the worst upset of the season. In a game earlier in the season, Central defeated Webster, but something was vitally wrong with the team, and they lost by a score of 17-13.

This meant that Central would not be among the first four teams to go to Co-

lumbia for the state tournament, but there was a consolation tournament in process to determine the fifth team of the "A" Division to go to Columbia.

Central played Cleveland in the first consolation game and won by a score of 25-15. This was the third consecutive time that Central had defeated Cleveland

In the second game of the consolation tournament, we played Maplewood, the Champion team of the County League. The game was hard-fought all the way, and at the end of the first half. Central was leading 18 to 12: but in the last half the strain of playing four games in five days finally told on the nerves of the Central quintet, and in the last ten seconds of play, Maplewood sunk a long shot to win the game by a score of 24-22. This was one of the best games that Central had played in the whole year.

Incidentally, Beaumont, the team that won out in the Public High School League, also proved to be the best team at Columbia and won the State Tournament, which made them champions of the State.

A Summary of the games played and the scores is as follows:

Dec 6-Central 20, McBride 19.

Dec. 13-Central 39, Wellston 22.

Dec. 16-Central 14, Soldan 24

Dec. 22 Central 16, Beaumont 31,

Jan. 3 -Central 28, Normandy 14.

Jan. 6-Central 24, McKinley 14.

Jan. 13—Central 25, Cleveland 21.

Jan. 20—Central 25, Roosevelt 26.

Jan. 24—Central 36, Ferguson 17.

Jan. 27—Central 20, Webster Groves

Feb 3-Central 19, Beaumont 27.

Feb 10-Central 36, McKinley 13.

Feb 13-Central 20, Soldan 31.

Feb 17 Central 30, Cleveland 21.

Feb 21-Central 39, Faculty 14.

Feb 23-Central 36, Roosevelt 41.

Feb 28—Central 27, University City 24.

March 1—Central 13, Webster Groves 17.

March 3-Central 25, Cleveland 15.

March 4—Central 22, Maplewood 24 Games won 13, games lost 7.

Total points—Central 514, opponents 426.

Average per game—Central 25.7, opponents 21.3.

#### **TENNIS**

By Sam Yourtee

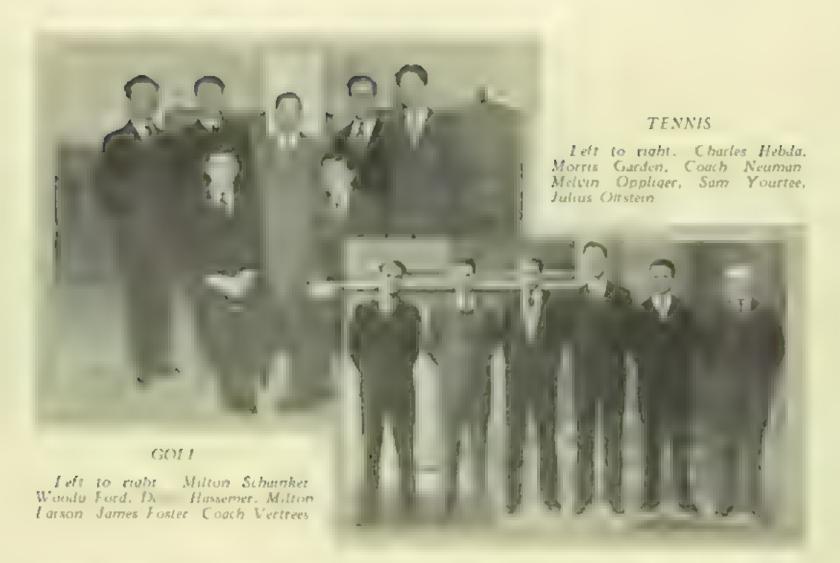
A THE call of Coach Neumann, last tall thirty five be as responded to retennis. Among these candidates were Morris "Red" Garden and Julius Off stein of last year's squad. After the intramural tennis tournament was run off. Coach Neumann selected the following team: George Peirce, first singles; Charles Hebda, second singles; Morris Garden, third singles; Sam Yourtee and Julius Offstein, doubles; Harvey Shields and Ray Oppliger, alternates.

Central's first opponent was Soldan, the league champion for three successive years. Soldan took three of the four matches, our match being won by the doubles team of Offstein and Yourtee.

The next day we met the strong Roose-velt team and after a stiff battle lost three of the four matches, the doubles team of Yourtee and Offstein still winning 6-1, 8-6

Then followed our match with the new entrant in the tournament, McKinley. Hebda won his match 6-2, 6-1. Garden added another victory 6-2, 6-3. Offstein and Yourtee continued their winning streak, taking two straight sets with the loss of but two games.

Central then met Beaumont, losing three singles matches, the doubles team again coming through with a victory, 6-3, 6-1. Our final opponent was Cleveland. We came through this match with victory.



Hebda winning in straight sets, 6-2, 6-1, and Garden repeating by defeating his opponent. 6-1. 6-2. The doubles team coasted to another easy victory, 6-3, 6-2

Argo of Soldan won the singles honors of the league, aiding his team to their fourth successive championship. The Central doubles team of Yourtee and Offstein won the doubles championship. This is the second convective year we have won this lautel. Garden and Hebda, having won two matches each, should be congratulated on their stellar playing

George Pierce gave everything he had throughout the tournament

Charlie Hebda and Sam Yourtee will be the only lettermen returning next year. They will serve as a fine nucleus around which we hope to build a winning team.

Central's first scores were

October 3—Central 1. Soldan 3

October 7-Central 1. Roosevelt 3.

October 13-Central 3, McKinley 1

October 14—Central 1. Beaumont 3

October 17-Central 3. Cleveland 1

Total—Central 9, opponents 11

#### GOLF Bu Milton Larson, '33

Tral did very well for her first attempt in the field of a light recently the game was introduced as a major sport by the St. Louis Public High School League, which necessitated the formation of a team. This problem was given to Mr. Vertrees, who handled it very successfully. From the golters who tried out

Mr. Vertrees selected the following team: James Foster. Woodv Ford, and Milton Larson, with Milton Schainker and David Hassemer alternating as the fourth man

This pioneer team played its first practice match with McKinlev on the Hillcrest Country Club golf course. The McKinley match was Central's first with competition and Central came out the victor

The first annual golf tournament of the public high schools was held on the Forest Park golf links. Each school played one match of eighteen holes with each of the other members of the league. Each school was represented by a team of four golfers and the team having the lowest total medal score was declared the winner. The games were played on successive Saturdays, beginning with October 1.

Central's first opponent, Soldan, won with ease. Central played a nip-and-tuck match with Roosevelt, losing by only nine strokes. The third match with McKinley

was won by Central with a margin of fifteen strokes. Beaumont and Cleveland both gained victories in the last two matches over Central.

The Beaumont team won the championship after playing off a tie with Roosevelt and Cleveland.

The schedule and results of the games are as follows.

Central		421	Soldan	 384
Central		407	Roosevelt	 398
Central	4.5	422	McKinley	437
Central		430	Beaumont	364
Central		447	Cleveland	 426

### BASEBALL

By Richard Douglas, '34

NAPRII Central played its first league game against Beaumont at the Public Schools Stadium. Central won 9-6 behind Wolfsberger's fine pitching and the steady hitting of Hug. Serb, Tusinsky, and Douglas.

On the following Saturday Central engaged Roosevelt. The 1932 Champions proved too powerful for us and Central was handed a 10 to 2 defeat

Central's third league game was with McKinley. This game proved to be a pitcher's battle, in which Karl Wolfsberger allowed McKinley only three hits; Central, however, connected for only two hits and was defeated 2-0.

The Red and Black gained its second league victory at the expense of Soldan in an extra inning game by a 4-3 score. Karl Wolfsberger allowed Soldan only five bits, and Lee Sandweg collected three hits in four times at bat.

Central's fifth league game was against Cleveland. The two teams were tied at the end of the seventh inning 2-2. In the first half of the eighth, Central went into the lead by scoring a run. In their half of the eighth, Cleveland scored two runs on an error, passed ball and three singles to win the game by a 4-3 score

The Red and Black opened the second half of the season with a 6 5 victory over Roosevelt. With the score tied in the seventh, Serb lead off with a double and Tusinsky followed with an ace, driving in the winning run. Serb set the hitting pace with two doubles and a single while Krey and Tusinsky each collected two hits.

Central then engaged Cleveland and was defeated 7-6. Joe Brumm's home run featured this game.

Since the season is not over at the time of this writing it is not possible to tell who will win out in the League. The 1933 race is proving to be one of the tightest in the history of high-school baseball and at no time have there been more than two games separating the fifth-place team from the League leaders.

The members of the team who have taken an active part in the league games are as follows: Pitchers, Karl Wolfsberger, George Straith: Catchers, Junior Gratz, Richard Douglas: Infielders, Harry Lynch, Elmer Serb, Joe Brumm, Lee Sandweg, Leo Biasi, Henry Krey, Tom Cigno: Outfielders, Allan Hug, Frank Tusinsky, Max Tonsi, Ralph Dorsey.

Mr. Spross assisted Coach Bradburn in training our team.



After much discussion by the Public High School League Board, the coaches and principals of the various high schools as to whether or not to continue baseball as a League sport, the 1933 Interscholastic League Schedule was finally drawn up This schedule arranged for a double roundrobin, with each game consisting of seven innings

At the first call for baseball, over seventy-five enthusiastic aspirants reported to Coach Bradburn. Among this group were seven lettermen.

After a short practice the Central team played its first game, a non-league contest against Normandy. In this game Coach Bradburn used his entire team. The game proved interesting, but Central was defeated by a 6-5 score.

Central's next game was with McKinley. Central was defeated for the second time by a 6-4 verdict. Central then played Soldan the following Saturday and was victor by a 5-1 score. Karl Wolfsberger allowed Soldan only four bits, while his teammates collected seven

A summary of Central's games for 1933 is as follows

#### LEAGUE GAMES

April 7—Central 9, Beaumont 6
April 11—Central 2, Roosevelt 10
April 18—Central 0, McKinley 2
April 22—Central 4, Soldan 3
April 26—Central 3, Cleveland 4,
May 6 Central 6, Roosevelt 5,
May 9 Central 6, Cleveland 7
May 17—Central 6, McKinley 4,
May 19—Central 5, Soldan 1,

#### NON-LEAGUE GAMES

Normandy 6, Central 5. Webster 4. Central 3 University City 10, Central 4.





# HAMBURGER SOLILOQUY OF J. WELLINGTON WIMPY

By Stuart Farrell, '34

Pointed toward my mouth? Come, let me eat thee.

I taste thee not, and vet I see thee still
Art thou, in truth, a hamburger, sensible
To taste as well as sight? Or art thou but
A hamburger of the appetite, a false crea-

Proceeding from the hamburger-hungered



I see thee yet in form as tastible
As this which now I go right off to buy
Thou marshall'st me the way that I was
going;

And such a hamburger did I mean to get Mine eves are made the fools o' the other sinses.

Or else worth all the rest. I see thee still. And on thy bun and meat are gobs of mustard.

Which was not so before. There's no such thing'

It is the hamburger business which in-

Thus to mine eyes. Now o'er the hamburger shops

Business seems dead, for well I know that they

No credit will give. But Roughhouse cruelly scorns

Poor Wimpy's offerings: and would refuse him.

Alarm'd by his sentinel, the register.

Who rings his watch, thus with his noisy pace,

And, with Tarquin's ravishing stride, towards my credit

Moves like a ghost.

Miss Beck (with a satisfied air after inspection of books); Mr. Weir cannot shake his gory locks at me!



"He fairly burned up the trock. It's nothing but cinders"

#### A BUSINESS DEAL

Mr. Smellie (at young age): I'll swap my knife for yours if you'll give me some boot

Playmate: You can have the toe

#### AN EXTRAVAGANT USE OF PAPER

"In 1887 the streets were first sprinkled by municipal contracts."

#### HOMEWORK WIT

Joe Romero wrote: "The face was in soliloquy." (Hide your silhouette, Joe!) A freshman described Red Chief thus:

"He had freckles scattered all over his face and blue eyes."

Two Hanfred and Sixty six



r e



### HEARD IN A HISTORY CLASS

Queen Elisabeth was thin and pale but was a stout Protestant.

Teacher: Names are easily traced. Take, for instance, the Joneses. Where did the Joneses come from?

Bright Little Boy: From Jonesborough!

#### ANOTHER FROM MR. PRATT

A man entered a railroad station wishing to get an express ticket. He had some difficulty in making his object known because of an impediment in his speech Finally the agent said: "Well if you can't express yourself, you'll have to go by freight."

Mildred T: Aren't your ears cold? Why don't you wear a cap to keep them warm?

Babe Philipp: Why should I? They're big enough to take care of themselves.

# THE TRAGEDY IN 115 by Mildred Treadway, '33

My duty, children, is quite clear:
A test, you see, I did prepare.
Please hush, my dears, you must not jeer.
Now where could be that questionnaire?
The children rose with one loud cheer.
The questionnaire! It was not there.
The teacher hunted far and near
And cried, "It's gone, but where, oh where?

FOUND IN A COMPOSITION

We don't live where we used to live: we live where we moved

A LITTLE FUN WITH NAMES

Where did Eunice Crews? And with whom?

Did Mary Ann Enck the drawing?

Whom did Allan Hug when he vaulted Irma's Walls and climbed La Vada's Hill?

Would you pay Maude's Price to pull Jean's Molar? Ouch!

Did Myrtle Prophet by Virginia's Warning? We hope so!

Joe's Mink chased James's Coons, and they all sank in Leota's Meier. Dorothy's Yeoman pulled them out.

What had Francis Dunn to make Florence Grone and Eva Muse?

Harry the Fishman has found out whom Harvey Shields

Did Henry Krey when he saw Rose Land in Woody's Ford? We wonder!

Herbert's Stoern is that Eugene's Wuigk went out last night. Was Ed so Windish?

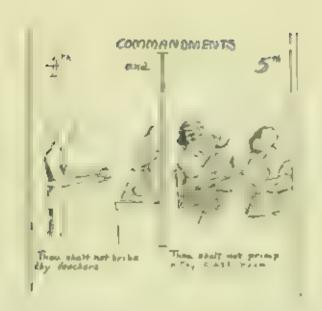
David might Hassemer luck if he would play around someone else's Kage.

### "EVERY DOG HAS HIS DAY"

The characters are Robert Armstrong, the father, the judge, and another dog, who had always bullied him when a pup.

A man's wife got angry and told him about a lot of things they needed in the house better than the cows. (We hope that remark "cowed" the old wretch)





Abie Friedman set a record in his car the other evening. He made seventy five miles an hour Figure it out for yourself: twenty-five forward—twenty-five up and down—and twenty-five sidewise

Alex Efthim got a sliver in his finger. Now we wonder! Had he been scratching his head?

#### **PERSONALS**

Q. Who is Dorothy Yeoman?

A: Two of the nicest girls in school.

The Stamese twins-Jean Molar and Mary Ann Enck.

Ruth Wiesenborn is so dumb she thinks that the Kentucky Derby is a hat.

The Inseparables LaVada Hill, Rose Land

Teacher: What is a centipede?

D. Smolinsky: A centipede is a horse with the head of a man.

Tom Donnelly: What soldier wears the biggest shoes?

Ed Devanny: I don't know.

Tom Donnelly: The one with the biggest feet.

Central's Rubinoff -- Max Feldman

Harry Bock took one look at Venus of Melos and now he is singing. "Farewell to Arms."

Edd Buckner combed his hair—once We rather wonder who she can be.

Jost Washburn received nine gold medals for his regular attendance at Sunday School, but to look at him you'd never guess it.

Fred Toelle's father is a minister; but Fred—well, sons don't always follow in the footsteps of their fathers.

We extend our sincere sympathies to poor Joe Tanaka. He hurt his little toe the other day by accidentally letting his Austin fall on it.

# WHO IS IT? By Sophie Kohm, '33

This queer mechanical creature
Is little Bernice Gierer:
She has no smile upon her face
Because she cannot hear



She dances, sits, and even walks.

But still she has her fears:

Although she breathes, and smells, and sees.

Her head is minus ears

She's made of tin and buttons, three, And bolts to hold her here: And vet this creature's sad because She does not own an ear

But we'll go hunting some day soon.
So Bernice can lose her fears:
For we will search until we find
A pair of small tin ears.



"I wish I could be like the river!"
"Like a river? In what way?"
"Stay in bed, and yet follow my course!"

AN ANNUAL BIBLE LESSON

Mr. Van Landegend: Why didn't they play cards on the Ark?

Francis F: Why?

Mr. V: Noah sat on the deck.

Mr. V: Who is the straightest man in the Bible?

Irma W: Who? Mr. V: Joseph.

Irma W: But why Joseph?

Mr. V: Because the pharoah made a ruler out of him.

Mr. V: Why didn't Moses take his canary on the Ark?

Abe G: I bite.

Mr. V: Moses didn't go. Noah did

Mr. V: Why does a farmer put his pig

Charlotte V: We weren't raised on a farm. Why does he?

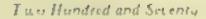
Mr. V: To keep his pigs in.

#### OFF THE TRACK

Q: When did the development of the railroads first begin?

Rae Londe: About 165 years after the Civil war.







A BELLE OF OLD ST. LOUIS

Bu Ethel Gralnick, '35

I've perposed mo'n twenty times To Miss Elviry Green. Ober all ob ole St. Louis. Dat lady am de queen: She's a right han'some gal In her gown ob pinkest red Wid a turban of a clear sky blue A-settin' on her head Dat woman sho' got 'ligion Mo'n anyone I know! When Miss Elviry is to meetin -- boy! Dat woman sho' lets go! She kin sing a hymn. O louder Dan anyone dat's dere Her voice am strong and penetratin' Enough to turn yo' hair. To all de men a-askin' for Her hand, she answers, "No," And I'se still a-hopin' dat

#### SOME TO SPARE

She'll take me fo her beau.

Mr. Marriott (after having been reproved for wastefulness): What do I care for expenses? I have plenty of them.

# A LESSON FOR YOU By Mildred Treadway, '33

There was a crooked boy
Who rode a crooked mile
And wrote some crooked answers
In such a crooked style;
And then he crooked sat.
His eyes he did not bat,
And so, you see my children.
The teachers flunked him flat.



I was shipwrecked once and lived for a week on a can of sardines

# THE THING HE DIDN'T KNOW By Wayne Brankerhoff, '35

"What changed the world from drab to green?"

The chirping cuckoo asked

"Young Spring has beaten Winter again."
The snake replied as he basked.

"What makes the moon's face pale by

And the sun's flame red by day?"

"The sun is the moon, but cools at night."

The cuckoo heard him say.

"What makes your eyes shine so at me.

And your fanged mouth gape so wide?"

"Because I eat such curious birds—"
As the cuckoo vanished inside.

"There is one more thing I wish to ask," Said the cuckoo's flitting spirit,

"And the answer won't be an easy task.

For you'll wonder as you hear it."

"What causes that gnawing pain inside Your stuffed and swelling coil?"

"I do not know," replied the snake As he writhed in pained turmoil.

"I do not know, but tell me why?"
The snake asked as he died

"You thought my mouth was silly and dull,

But my bill is sharp, inside."

Irma Walls didn't know where to find a certain abbreviation: she was told to look for it in her appendix

#### THE KEY TO THE SITUATION

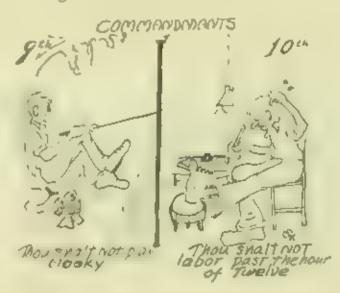
If a crime was committed, the king would let the defendant go into the arena by himself and either open a door with a lady or a tiger.



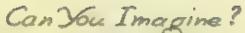
### A SHORT STORY

Once upon a time Vernon's Arms reached out and caught Stanley's Dampier. He dragged him out to Harold's Karr and got in, yelling at Myrtle to Ketcherside, which she did. They saw Gertrude Rush after them as they drove off. You could see Gloria and Gervice Nash their teeth in anxiety as they saw Harold's Karr dash around the corner on two wheels

Someone hollered at Ray to Parker, which he did—right in front of a fire plug. They all piled out and swamped Ray Wise, who knew all the questions in the coming exams. He gave them some of the questions, while Alma Reitz 'em down and Martha asks for Moore. And this my friends explains why all the above were able to graduate



Two Hundred and Seventy one







Parade Uniforms of the St. Louis Volunteer Fire Department 1840-1860

#### THE FIREMEN'S PARADE

By Verna Grayson, '35

The people gathered round about: Their plans had all been made, And they were there without a doubt, To see that grand parade

Oh, up one street and down another, (At home none would have stayed) Came everybody and his brother To see that grand parade.

Here's the fiddler, marching 'long And the leader, calm and staid Now they've started to sing a song' It's the firemen's parade

Their pants were tight and to their knees, The colors greatly varied.

They couldn't walk with any ease As on their way they tarried

Of homespun were their shirts and suits, Their collars stiff and high

Their feet were clad in brass-toed boots That shone as they came by.

They sang and cried out joyfully As their homeward way they made What would they say if they might see An up-to-date parade?

Two Handred and Seventu two

There is only one thing left of for me to say, and that is, "I wish you would be my friend forever", 9.9.9.

Jome, my friends, To strive, to seek, to find, and

